THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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Life.

Oh! sadness of decay!
The autumn fields are gray
And long forgotten is the hedge row tune;
How sick the shattered fern,
How harsh the woods and stern,
How pale and palsied is the afternoon!

Oh! gladness of decay!
The wild buds store the May.
The hushed lanes listen for the blackbird's song;
The dumb trees hoard their strength,
The shy fern peeps, at length
Old death is quickened and the days are long.

The Undiscovered Country.

Could we but know
The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel,
Where lie those happier hills and meadows low—
Ah! if beyond the spirit's inmost cavil
Aught of the country could we surely know,
Who would not go?

Might we but hear
The hovering angels' high imagined chorus,
Or catch betimes, with watchful eyes and clear,
One radiant vista of the realm before us—
With one rapt moment given to see and hear,
Ah! who would fear?

Were we quite sure
To find the peerless friend who left us lonely;
Or there, by some celestial stream as pure,
To gaze in eyes that here were love-lit only—
This weary mortal soil, were we quite sure,
Who would endure?

1776---1876.

The Centennial at Philadelphia.

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

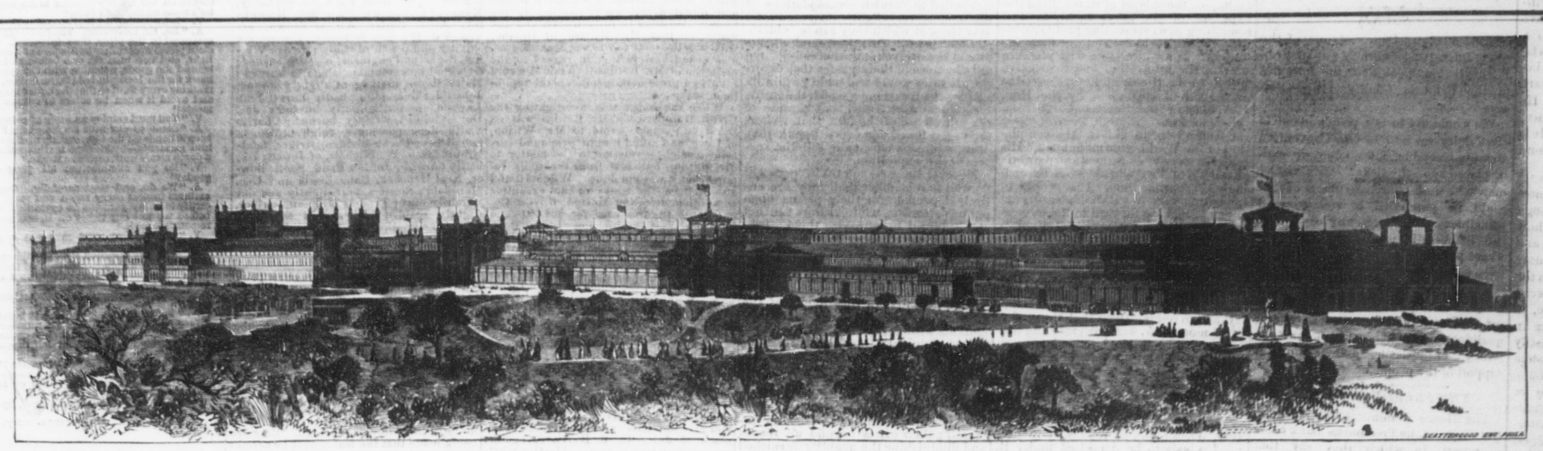
Description of the Centennial Buildings, with Illustrations.

Arrangements for the Centennial.

The act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and intrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition was opened on May 10th, 1876, and will remain open until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill river,



THE MAIN AND MACHINERY BUILDINGS.

and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The park contains 3,160 acres, 450 of which have been inclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there are large yards near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of forty-two acres is already suitably planted for the tests of plows, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

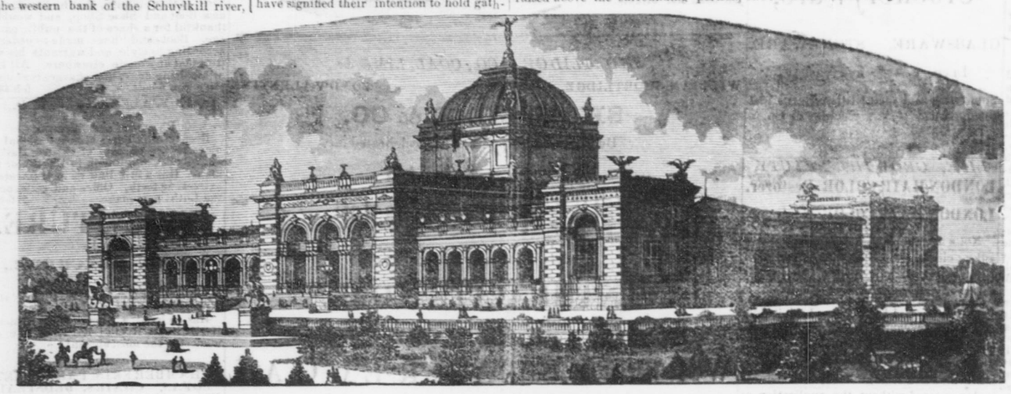
The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within ninety miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibition.

An important special exhibition is made by the United States government, and is prepared under the supervision of a board of officers representing the several executive departments of the government. A fine building of 4½ acres is provided for the purpose, space in which is occupied by the war, treasury, navy, interior, post-office, and agricultural departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial executive committee have raised $30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations have contributed.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations —England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan, and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of trade and industrial associations, which require large amounts of space, are provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, besides quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demand for space renders this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the main exhibition building, for example, 333,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United



ART GALLERY, MEMORIAL HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

States department is only 160,000 square feet. About one-third is consumed by passage ways.

The machinery building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1,000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna machinery exhibition. Extra provision has been made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam hammers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the machinery hall is chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss engines. Each cylinder is forty inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly-wheel is thirty-one feet in diameter, and weighs fifty-five tons; the horse-power is 1,400; and the number of boilers is twenty. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the art exhibition, the most eminent American artists have sent specimens, and it may be confidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting, the United States presents a finer display than the public has been led to expect. Quite aside from the contributions of American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial Hall. Provision for the surplus has been made in temporary fire-proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central art gallery.

The secretary of the navy has arranged that a United States vessel shall call at convenient European ports, to collect and transport hither to the Exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated, are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, and Leghorn for Italy. The arrival of this vessel is expected daily.

Mr. Bell, the eminent English sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth for the great Albert memorial in Hyde Park, London, has reproduced in terra cotta, at the celebrated works in Lambeth, the one which symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of fifteen feet square. It is placed in the great central art gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

The art exhibition includes, in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representative productions of the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Kensett, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, have been passed upon by the committee of selection, who visited, for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of art not up to the standard of admission.

A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gatherings at Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition. Among those which may now be enumerated, are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge, United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Commandery Knights Templar; Grand Army of the Republic; Presbyterian Synod; Caledonian Club; Portland Mechanic Blues; Welsh National Eisteddfodd; Patriotic Order Sons of America; California Zouaves of San Francisco; an International Regatta; the Life Insurance Companies; National Board of Underwriters; State Agricultural Society; Second Infantry, N. G. of California; Philadelphia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church; Cincinnati Society; California Pioneer Society; American Dental Convention; Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Independent Order of B'nai Berith; National Alumni Association; Salesmen's Association; Fifth Maryland Regiment; Seventh New York Regiment; American Pomological Society; Malster's Association of the United States; Army of the Cumberland; Humboldt Monument Association; Christopher Columbus Monument Association; Board of Trade Convention; International Typographical Congress; Rifle Association of the United States; Centennial Legion; Philadelphia County Medical Society; International Medical Congress; Old Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia; German Rifle Club; Army of the Potomac, etc., etc.

Main Building.

This is a parallelogram, running east and west 1876 feet long, and north and south 464 feet wide. The larger portion is one story high, the interior height being seventy feet, and the cornice on the outside forty-eight feet from the ground. At the center of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and on the ends of the building projections 216 feet in length. In these, which are in the center of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central facades ninety feet high. The east entrance forms the principal approach for carriages, visitors alighting at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The south entrance is the principal approach from railway cars. The west entrance opens upon the main passageway to two principal buildings, the Machinery and Agricultural halls, and the north entrance to Memorial hall (Art gallery). Towers seventy-five feet in height rise at each corner of the building. In order to obtain a central feature, the roof for 184 feet square at the center has been raised above the surrounding portion, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles of twenty-four feet width. To break the great length of the roof-lines three transepts have been introduced, of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the longitudinal avenues. These cross the building, and are 416 feet in length. The intersections of these various avenues make at the center of the building nine spaces, free from supports, which are from one hundred feet to 120 feet square, and which aggregate 416 feet square. The general elevation of the roofs of all these avenues varies from forty-five feet to seventy feet.

The building rests upon the ground, the land having been thoroughly graded and prepared. The foundation consists of piers of masonry, the superstructure being composed of wrought iron columns, placed twenty-four feet apart, which support wrought iron roof trusses. There are 672 of these columns in the entire structure, the shortest being twenty-three feet and the longest 125 feet long. Their aggregate weight is 2,200,000 pounds. The roof trusses and girders weigh 5,000,000 pounds. The sides of the building, to seven feet above the ground, are finished with brick-work in panels between the columns. Above this are glazed sashes. The roof covering is of tin, that being the best roofing known in this climate to resist leakage. The flooring is of plank, upon sills resting upon the ground, with no open space beneath. Turrets surmount the building at all the corners and angles, and the national standard, with appropriate emblems, is placed over each of the main entrances. There are numerous side entrances, each being surmounted with a trophy, showing the national colors of the country occupying that portion of the building. In the vestibules variegated brick and tile are introduced. Louvre ventilators surmount all the avenues, and skylights the central aisles. Light, of which there is an ample supply, comes from the north and south sides almost entirely. There underlie the building two miles of drainage pipe, the water supply and drainage systems being complete. Offices for the foreign commissions are placed along the sides of the building, in close proximity to the products exhibited. Offices for the administration are at the ends. The design of the building is such that all exhibitors will have an equally fair opportunity of exhibiting their goods to advantage. There is comparatively little choice of location, as the light is uniformly distributed, and each of the spaces devoted to products is located upon one of the main thoroughfares.

Machinery Hall.

This structure is located west of the intersection of Belmont and Elm avenues, at a distance of 542 feet from the west front of the Main Exhibition building, and 274 feet from the north side of Elm avenue. The north front of the building is upon the same line as that of the Main Exhibition building, thus presenting a frontage of 3,824 feet from the east to the west ends of the Exhibition buildings upon the principal avenue within the grounds.

The building consists of the main hall, 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, and an annex on the south side of 208 feet by 210 feet. The entire area covered by the main hall and annex is 558,440 square feet, or 12.82 acres. Including the upper floors the building provides fourteen acres of floor space.

The principal portion of the structure is one story in height, showing the main cornice upon the outside at forty feet from the ground, the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues being seventy feet, and in the aisles forty feet. To break the long lines upon the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances finished with facades, extending to seventy-eight feet in height. The east entrance forms the principal approach from the street cars, from the Main Exhibition building, and from the railroad depot. Along the south side are placed the boiler houses and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required. The west entrance affords the most direct communication with George's hill, the point affording the best view of the entire Exhibition grounds.

The Art Gallery.

The most imposing and ornate of all the structures is Memorial Hall, built, at a cost of $1,500,000, by the State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia. The design is modern Renaissance. It covers an acre and a half, and is 365 long, 210 feet wide, and fifty-nine feet high, over a spacious basement twelve feet high. A dome, rising 150 feet above the ground, surmounts the center, capped by a colossal ball, from which rises the figure of Columbia. The main front of this building looks southward, displaying a main entrance in the center consisting of three enormous arched doorways, a pavilion on each end, and two arcades connecting the pavilions with the center. The entrance is seventy feet wide, to which there is a rise of thirteen steps. Each of the huge doorways is forty feet high and fifteen feet wide, opening into a hall. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns, terminating in emblematic designs illustrative of science and art.

This fine building gives 75,000 square feet of wall space for paintings, and 20,000 feet of floor space for statues, etc. The skylights throughout are double, the upper being of clear glass and the under of ground glass.

Great as is the space afforded in the Memorial Hall, the applications from American and foreign artists have proved so greatly in excess of its capacity as to require the erection of a much more spacious building. This, though only of brick, harmonizes architecturally with the Memorial Hall, and is to be permanent. It stands just in the rear of the original Art Gallery and communicates with it. It affords 60,000 square feet of wall space available for paintings, and contains twenty-four galleries, each forty feet square, besides two galleries, each 100 feet long by forty feet wide, and two transverse central corridors, twenty feet wide.

Horticultural Hall.

The design is in the Moresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the principal materials externally being iron and glass. The length of the building is 383 feet; width, 193 feet; and height to the top of the lantern, seventy-two feet.

The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 by eighty feet, and fifty-five feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, twenty feet wide, and fourteen feet high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of twenty feet from the floor, is a gallery five feet wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 by thirty feet, covered with curved roofs of iron and glass. Dividing the two forcing houses in each of these sides is a vestibule thirty feet square. At the center of the east and west ends are similar vestibules, on either side of which are the restaurants, reception rooms, offices, etc. From the vestibules ornamental stairways lead to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as to the four external galleries, each one hundred feet long and ten feet wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing houses. These external galleries are connected with a promenade, formed by the roofs of the ground floor, which has a superficial area of 1,800 square yards.

The east and west entrances are approached by flights of blue marble steps from terraces eighty by twenty feet, in the center of each of which stands an open kiosque twenty feet in diameter. The angles of the main conservatory are adorned with ornamental fountains. The corridors which connect the conservatory with the surrounding rooms open fine vistas in every direction.

The Agricultural Building

stands north of the Horticultural building, being separated from it by a romantic ravine, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill river and the northwestern suburbs of Philadelphia beyond. This building illustrates a novel combination of materials, mainly wood and glass, and will consist of a long nave crossed by three transepts, each being composed of truss-arches of gothic form. The nave is 820 feet long by 125 feet in width, with a height of seventy-five feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is 100 feet wide and seventy-five feet high, and the two end transepts eighty feet wide and seventy feet high. Its interior appearance resembles that of a great cathedral, and in looking from transept to transept, the vista is extremely imposing. The building is supplied with steam power for the use of agricultural machinery. The four courts inclosed by the nave and transepts, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of their sides, are roofed, and form valuable spaces for exhibits. The ground plan of the building is a parallelogram 540 feet by 820 feet, covering about ten and one-fourth acres. Sixteen foreign nations reserve space in this building, and in the 147,572 square feet which remain, more than one thousand American exhibitors are accommodated. This necessitates special buildings for the collective exhibits of their natural resources provided by the different States.

In addition to the grounds within the inclosure, an eligibly-located stockyard, twenty-two acres in extent, has been provided for the display of live stock, which will be exhibited in a series of shows during the months of September, October and November.

INDEPENDENCE BELL.

ber. Two farms, moreover, of about fifty acres each, have been suitably planted for the trials of agricultural machinery.

Economic Visiting.

A Boston woman writing to a friend says, "there is a large class of highly educated persons in New England and New York who would most thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the Centennial Exhibition if some arrangement" like that which she suggests could be made. The plan is, without doubt, perfectly practicable, and might be taken up and crystalized by parties of ladies or gentlemen) in other sections of the country to their advantage. While the charges for board and lodging in Philadelphia and vicinity during the progress of the Centennial Exhibition will not be so exorbitant as some papers insist, there is still an opportunity for persons of moderate means who may desire to visit the Centennial, see everything worth the seeing and enjoy themselves accordingly, and that without the outlay of an extravagant amount of money. Not only in New England and New York, but throughout the entire country, there are thousands of highly educated and intelligent persons who will desire to give themselves the pleasure of a visit to the Exhibition. This pleasure they can give themselves if they are inclined to bestow a little care and thought upon the proper arrangements for a visit. We subjoin extracts from a private letter written by the wife of one of the Harvard College professors, in order that friends further away may take from it such hints as will be of service to them in arranging a visit during the summer.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

The letter begins by speaking of the "money outlay" contingent upon a visit to Philadelphia, and then goes on to say: "If they could go somewhat in the way people go in summer to the seashore, on a sort of camping-out principle, they could form parties and share expenses, and so be able to go, when a regular boarding house or lodgings would seem too expensive to be thought of. The plan proposed was to take a house in some town or country village on some railroad, near enough for the fares to be cheap. A small, plain house, say parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the ground floor, and perhaps one more room as bedroom—four bed-rooms above. Furnished very simply with tables, chairs, and cooking stove, and a few cooking utensils: tea-kettle, spider, kettle, dishpan, etc.; a little very plain crockery. The bed-rooms with bedsteads and mattresses and pillows; washstands, crockery, etc.; tables, chairs, and looking-glasses. Fuel and gas or lamps supplied. Then the house extensively advertised as to let by the week, parties wishing to engage the house have a list sent them of the weeks free, that so far they may choose their own time. The parties to bring their own bed and table linen and towels, forks and spoons and knives, and their own provisions as far as they choose. Their dinners they can get in the grounds. In short, to live as people do in some of our seashore places, where a party of twenty will take a house for a week or fortnight, living in a picnic fashion, and at very small expense.

"I suppose such a house could be rented for $20 a week, that for six months would be $520. Divide the $20 among eight people, the smallest number I should propose for a party, and that is only $2.50 a week for lodging, and a larger party, of course, diminishes the expense. Fuel and lights should be charged as a party uses them. It would need some responsible person to certify that the house was respectable and fairly comfortable, and to see that between the different parties it was put in neat and decent order. And it should be advertised in papers with a good country circulation."

A plan very similar to that suggested above could be arranged with most satisfactory results.

Liberty Bell.

This famous old relic hangs suspended from its massive beams of wood, in the vestibule of the "old State House," near the entrance to Independence Hall.

The bell was originally cast in England, in 1751, at a cost of one hundred pounds sterling; was ordered to be of two thousand pounds' weight, and to contain the following inscription:

"By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752." Also: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Before the bell was properly hung, it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper to try the sound, and was recast in this country, the workmen being compelled to remix the metal, as the original mixture was found to be too brittle. It was finished and hung in June, 1753. In 1777, at the time the American forces were compelled to evacuate Philadelphia, this bell, together with Christ church chimes, was removed to Allentown, to prevent them being melted into cannon by the English; at the close of the war it was returned to Philadelphia and continued in constant use until 1828, when it was replaced by the present bell.

Closed on Sunday.

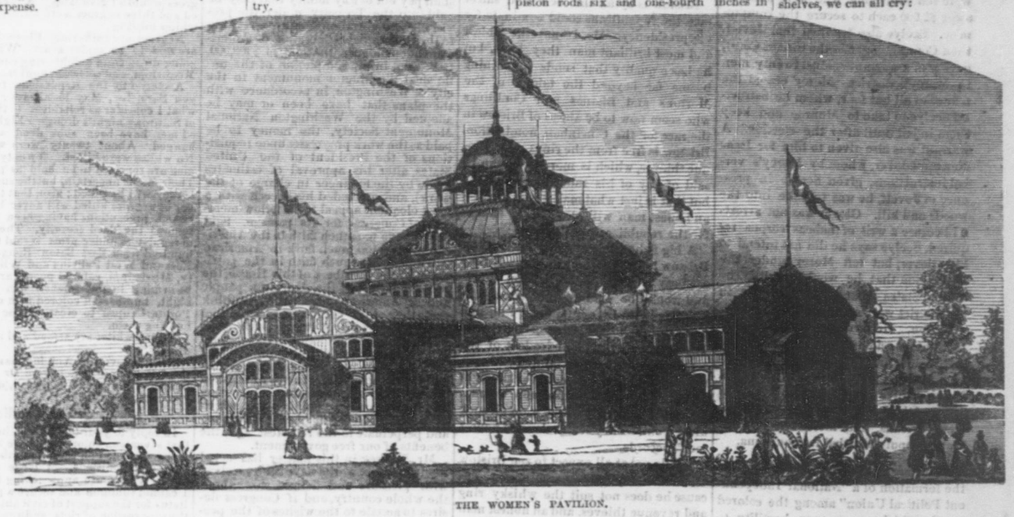
At a meeting of the Centennial commissioners a vote was taken on the question: "Shall the Exhibition be open on Sunday?" resulting as follows, the vote being taken by States: Yeas—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, South Carolina and Washington Territory. Nays—Arizona, Connecticut, Dakota, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. A motion, then made by Mr. Latrobe (Ind.), to open the grounds free to all on Sundays, but to close all the buildings, including the restaurants, was carried. So that while the buildings will be closed on Sunday, the grounds will be open to the public.

Pennsylvania State Building.

The Pennsylvania State building is located on Belmont avenue, near the United States government building. The State appropriated, altogether, $55,000 for its erection. It is the headquarters of the Pennsylvania State commission. It is a wooden Gothic building, 98x55 feet. It is surrounded by a tasteful piazza, six feet wide, and is ornamented with a central tower, flanked on each side by two smaller octagonal towers. The height to the eaves is twenty-two feet, to the peak of the roof thirty-nine feet, and to the top of the central tower sixty-five feet. The main hall is 30x50 feet, on the right of which are two rooms 20x20 feet each, intended for ladies' and gentlemen's parlors, beautifully fitted up, and having dressing-rooms and other conveniences attached. On the left are the committee-rooms, 20x27 feet. The governor and State Legislature will have their headquarters in this building.

The Swiss.

The Swiss court, which, appropriately enough, is situated between the French and Belgian divisions of the Main Exhibition building, is of the highest importance to those who are interested in the great subject of national education. Switzerland has devoted a large section of her space to matters in connection with public instruction, and that we can derive hints in that direction from that compact little republic there can be no question. Her other exhibits consist chiefly of embroidery, of which she makes an extensive show; clocks and watches, for which she is so famous; chemical manufactures, wood carving, straw fabrics, and other articles representing the useful rather than the ornamental productions of the country. Switzerland claims to have sent nothing specially prepared or constructed for this Exposition, but that all her exhibits are such as are to be met with every day in traveling through that country.



THE WOMEN'S PAVILION.

Philadelphia Hotel Customs.

The customs here given are those that prevail at hotels where the higher prices are charged. Where lower prices prevail, the conveniences at the disposal of the visitor are similarly reduced.

Visitors will find it to their advantage to engage rooms by telegraph or mail. On arrival at the hotel, the visitor should register his name, and procure his room and private parlor if desired. Each hotel has a public parlor, open to all guests. The use of private parlors is exceptional. No fees to waiters or servants are necessary. Money or valuables should be deposited in a safe that is kept for that purpose in the hotel office, and which can be used without charge. If left in the rooms, they are at the risk of the owner. A printed tariff of charges and hotel rules is posted on the door of each room.

Physicians can be procured on application to the hotel clerk. Telegraph offices, book and newspaper stands (at which tickets for places of amusement can be procured), barber shops, wash rooms, reading rooms, and coat rooms (where the visitor can deposit hand baggage and receive a check therefor) are connected with first-class hotels.

The hotels are conducted on one of two plans:

The American plan charges the visitor a fixed rate per day, which pays for meals, lodging, and attendance. Four meals are served per day (i. e., breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper), in dining-rooms that are used in common by all guests. A head waiter receives the guest and assigns him a seat at table. The guest can select anything he may desire from a printed bill of fare. Separate meal accommodations are provided for nurses and children at reduced rates. If occupying seats at the regular table, full rates are charged.

The European plan charges the visitor a fixed rate per day, which pays for his room and lodging only; meals are served in a restaurant connected with the hotel. A printed bill of fare is used, having prices affixed to each item; the visitor orders what he may require, and is charged for what he orders.

The Centennial lodging house agency (limited) of Philadelphia have their tickets on sale, at moderate rates, at all leading railway offices, securing the purchaser comfortable lodging accommodation, and will have agents meet travelers approaching Philadelphia, who will give all necessary information as to the location of lodgings and how to reach them, and will attend to the delivery of baggage.

There are in the neighborhood of two thousand hotels and regular boarding houses in Philadelphia.

The Great Engine.

The engine which furnishes power to Machinery Hall weighs 800 tons; will drive eight miles of shafting; has a fly-wheel thirty-feet in diameter and weighing seventy tons; is of 3,400 horse-power, with a capacity of being forced to 2,500 horse-power; has two walking-beams, weighing twenty-two tons each; two forty-inch cylinders, a ten-feet stroke, a crank shaft nineteen inches in diameter and twelve feet in length; connecting rods twenty-four feet in length, and piston rods six and one-fourth inches in diameter. The platform upon which it rests is fifty-five feet in diameter and composed of polished iron plates, resting upon brick foundations that extend far down into the earth. The height from the floor to the top of the walking-beams is thirty-nine feet. Of the eight lines of shafting (four on each side of the transept) seven will have a speed of 120 revolutions per minute and one of 240.

Large Paper.

A paper company in Holyoke, Mass., has manufactured an immense ream of paper for the Centennial. The sheets are six by eighteen feet, the ream weighs about a ton, the value of the four hundred and eighty sheets is $1,500, and if cut into ordinary sheets of note paper they would make 500,000 sheets.

SPAIN'S BUILDING.

In the Way of Locomotion.

It has been estimated, by careful measurement, that a visitor in traversing all of the different avenues and paths necessary for a clear appreciation of the Centennial exhibition, will have walked a distance of from thirty to forty miles. It has also been estimated that for a careful examination of all the exhibits, that not less than seven days of actual time will be required. With a special regard for the comfort of visitors and economie use of time, there has been introduced a most novel and pleasant method of voiding these difficulties. Under the name of "rolling chairs," a device has been secured by which one can easily be transferred from point to point with perfect comfort and ease. This system was first introduced at the London exhibition of 1862, where it met with great success. Afterwards, both at Paris and Vienna, the "rolling chair" was brought into general use and became exceedingly popular.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

A Hundred Years Ago.

A story is told of a family living in colonial times, whose extravagant habits excited the alarm of the village. "For the eldest son got a pair of boots, the second an overcoat, the third a watch, and the fourth a pair of shoe buckles; and the neighbors all shook their heads, and whispered to each other: 'That family is on the high road to insolvency.'"

Legislation in New England tried to restrain extravagance in dress, and laws were passed against wearing laces, embroidery, needle-work caps and "immoderate great sleeves." A century later we find people making much the same complaints, and quoting "good old colony times."

The shoes were of the same material as the dress, often skillfully embroidered. Country girls sometimes carried the broad-cloth shoes with peaked toes in their hands till they got to church; but the pink satin and yellow brocade shoes of city maidens were supported on clogs and pattens. Mrs. John Adams asked her husband to send her from Philadelphia in 1775, "two yards of black calamanco for shoes," saying she could not wear leather if she went barefoot.

By way of silently reproving the vanity of their wives and daughters, the sterner sex appeared in immense powdered wigs, stiffly starched ruffles, glittering knee and shoe buckles, embroidered silk vests, white silk stockings, and coats of every hue but black, trimmed with great gilt or silver buttons. With these elaborate wardrobes of the men to keep in order, what wonder the women had no time to cultivate their "squirrels' brains?" to quote one of the gallant croakers of the time.

After all, we fancy the most ardent lovers of the past would hardly be in favor of reviving the time honored customs of the early days of the republic. With the mahogany sideboard rescued from oblivion, the spinning wheel set up in the parlor, and the quaint china tea set upon the closet shelves, we can all cry:

"Oh! those pleasant times of old, with their chivalry and state,
I love to read their chronicles which such brave deeds relate.
I love to sing their ancient rhymes, to hear their legends told—
But Heaven be thanked I live not in those blessed times of old!"

The Newspaper Pavilion.

The building erected for the exhibition of American newspapers stands midway between the Government and Machinery halls. It is built of wood and is sixty-seven feet long, forty-six feet wide, and has a total height of thirty-three feet. The plan of exhibition is an alphabetical arrangement of partial files of each newspaper or periodical in such a manner as makes them instantly accessible: the space devoted to each bearing a label with the name of the publication printed thereon, and further designated by a number, by means of which a stranger upon reference to his catalogue is able at once to approach the section of the building where the particular journal which he desires to examine or refer to may be found. On the second floor are rooms for newspaper men, supplied with every convenience for correspondence. Files of all newspapers printed in the United States will be found in the building.

Centennial Expenses.

A good many people are wondering whether they can afford to visit Philadelphia during the Centennial days; and there is a general impression that charges, especially boarding and lodging, will be exorbitant. There are frequent allusions to the game of grab which was played at Vienna, and which was so lamentably lost by the tradesmen and publicans of that city. We are happy, therefore, to meet with certain cheering assurances in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. We are told that Philadelphia, "if it has no conscience and no hospitality, has some business ideas," and will not drive away strangers by extortion. The proprietors of the principal hotels have bound themselves not to charge more than $5 a day; and outside of these, good board is promised for from $8 a week upward. Furnished rooms for lodgers only may be had at $4 a week; and comfortable meals in restaurants at about fifty cents each.

The Billiard Tournament.

Mr. H. W. Collender offers $4,000 for prize money; an additional $1,000 is subscribed by Mr. Frank Queen, of the *Clipper;* a number of our room-keepers have also made liberal subscriptions. The tournament will be held directly under the auspices of the Centennial commission, to whom the profits will go. They will be supported by a committee of influential gentlemen selected from the leading cities of the country, and the chief management will be by a local committee comprising the most eminent men in the profession; under the general supervision of Mr. Collender. The tournament will begin on the fifteenth of May, and will continue a fortnight, closing on the twenty-seventh. It will be held in Horticultural Hall. The games will probably all be the three-ball, French carom, and it is expected that four games will be played each day. The prizes will be five in number, and the winner of the prize, $2,500, will gain the Centennial championship. All the most noted players in the world will take part in the tournament, among them Maurice Vignaux, the present champion of the world; A. P. Rudolphe, who holds the diamond cue of America, and M. Piot, a young French player, who has acquired a splendid reputation.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 25, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The Williamsport Sun, of last week, has a strong leader in favor of Gen. Hancock, for president. The Sun, thinks he is the only man that can win. We would support Gen. Hancock most willingly—he is not only a gallant and brave soldier, but he has proven himself a statesman also. He is a soldier who recognises the civil authority, and believes in the doctrine that the military is subordinate to the civil authority. He is a Pennsylvanian, and in every particular has an unimpeachable record. He is the Gen. Jackson of to-day—a second old Hickory.

Grant's pets down in Louisiana know just how to do it—they are thorough business men in politics, and know how to whip the devil around the stump and steal the public funds and can plan murder as well as the Molly Maguires in the Penna. coal regions. On 15 a special committee examined Major Seelye, in Washington, on the federal offices in Louisiana. The Major refused to testify in regard to the pay-rolls in the Custom House at New Orleans on the ground that he would criminate himself by so doing, and the chairman of the committee was directed to apply to the Attorney General for the necessary papers granting him immunity. As to other matters the witness testified that there was a defalcation of $68,000 in the New Orleans Post Office during Lowell's administration. Lowell with his deputy and cashier were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, but were not prosecuted. Lowell turned over to his bondsmen about $20,000 worth of property which was afterwards returned to him. The defalcation was finally compromised from for $7,000. He further testified that Congressman Morey told him (witness) that the easiest way to settle the matter was to steal the bond; and requested witness to do so. There were ten bondsmen, who were assessed some $2,000 each to secure the compromise. Seelye also testified that Jovett, then Commissioner of the Circuit Court, gave him a warrant against twenty men in Morey's district. Morey erased the names of all but four, whom he instructed Seelye to take to Monroe and keep them in jail until after the election. A warrant was also given to him for Isaac Newton Glover, whom by Morey's verbal instructions, given Seelye in presence of Jovett, he was to take into the woods and kill. Glover was not arrested because a writ of habeas corpus required. Seelye says he did not intend to kill Glover; but left Morey under the impression that he would do it. The United States infantry and cavalry in the district were moved by Mr. Morey's direction. He furnished a list of his appointments and ordered troops to be at such points the day before he spoke, as he was afraid to go without such guard. Major Scelye was formerly a special agent of the Post Office Department at New Orleans, and afterwards United States Deputy Marshal in Louisiana.

There are reports from Washington of the formation of a "National Independent Political Union" among the colored people, which avows open hostility to the Radical party. An address has been published by the union which dwells bitterly on the Freedmen's bank fraud, and also accuses Radicals of having sacrificed the true interests of the colored people by embroiling them with their Southern neighbors.

The Senatorial election this fall will be to fill all the districts, this being the first election under the full operation of the new constitution. The terms of Senators from the even numbered districts will be for two years, and those from the odd-numbered for four years, and there-after one-half of the senators will be elected every two years for terms of four years each. Ours is the thirty-fourth district. Therefore, it being even-numbered, the Senator elected from this district this fall will be for the term of two years.

A civil rights case was decided in Philadelphia, last week, in which Sambo came out "fust." We see in a despatch from Philadelphia, 17 inst., that the case of Fields Cooke vs. Curtis Davis was decided in the United States District Court. A verdict was rendered by consent for the plaintiff for $500. Mr. Cooke is a colored clergyman from Virginia, to whom Mr. Davis, who is the proprietor of the Bingham House in that city, refused accommodation on account of his color.

Now then let all radicals who think they are good enough to eat and sleep with Sambo rejoice that they are by statue as well as by nature placed on an equality with the negro.

The republicans of Blair county have put in nomination the following ticket: Congress, Benj. L. Hewitt, of Hollidaysburg; state senate, John A. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg; assembly, David M. Jones of Tyrone, Daniel Shock, of Greenfield; sheriff, James M. Stiffler, of Allegheny; prothonotary, Adle B. Hicks, of Duncanville; director of the poor, Edward Bell, of Antis; jury commissioner, Valentine Fink, of Blair.

The movement of Mr. Mackey, our member of Congress, to appropriate $300,000 of the proceeds of the Centennial exhibition to the completion of the Washington monument, meets with general approval throughout the country. That the monument of the Father of our country has stood so long without completion is a shame, and to Mr. Mackey belongs the credit of a movement that we expect will lead to the finishing of the neglected work. In another column we copy a lengthy article from the Sunday Press, upon Mr. Mackey's speech in advocacy of his bill, which will afford the readers of the Reporter a goodidea of the import of the remarks of our member which we have not now space to lay before our readers entire.

The supreme court has recently made the decisions below which may be of interest to readers of the Reporter:

A case in which Margaret Hufman, of Berks county, a widow, claimed the personal property of her husband, amounting to $90.25, and further claimed under the act of April 14, 1851, that the balance of the $300 to which she was entitled exempt from all claims of creditors, should be set for her out of the proceeds of a single piece of real estate sold by creditors of her husband. The point at issue was whether (not having complied with the requirements of the law in having the property appraised and declared to be undivisible) the widow could claim her share of the proceeds of the sale as part of her $300. Judge Gordon delivered the opinion declaring she cannot and the "claim must be treated as unfounded and nugatory."

In a case where it had been determined by the common pleas court of Lehigh county that the amicable revival of a judgment by an insolvent debtor was a fraud upon other creditors, in giving an illegal preference, the supreme court has reversed the decision of the court below and substantially decides that where a party can acquire a lien on real estate by issuing execution, the act of the debtor in amicably consenting to revive the judgment, so as to give the lien, is not a preference under the bankrupt law.

SOUND.

The Johnstown Democrat, one of the most interesting journals in Western Pennsylvania, speaking to the delegates to the Cambria County Convention says:

We would say to our people about to elect delegates and to our Convention about to assemble, let no impure man be placed upon the ticket. Give us no man who would purchase others or that could be purchased to violate moral principles and law, or in any way betray the Democratic party. Give us men whose pure moral character and upright lives will adorn our ticket, and gives us ample security for the future. Give us men whose abilities, strength of character, and unswerving Democracy are their qualifications, which will guarantee a strong, enthusiastic, and triumphant support of the people.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The House Committee investigating the affairs of the Freedmens' Bank made a report in which they say that the institution degenerated into a monstrous swindle and was almost from the start merely a scheme of selfishness under the guise of philanthropy and to its confiding victims. An incorporate body of false pretenses, in addition to speculating rings, the District of Columbia Government came in to hasten and profit by the work of spoliation. Its Treasury was wholly unequal to the task of sustaining the magnificent expenditures of the Board of Public Words, presided over by H. D. Cooke, and controlled by A. R. Shepherd.

BRISTOW.

Bristow is by far the best and safest man the republicans could nominate for the presidency. He is not the ablest and most brilliant man they have, but he has a quality that sends its shining beams far beyond the talents of the Mortons and Blaines and Conklings who seem now to be ahead of Bristow in the race for the Cincinnati nomination. Bristow is free from the rings and revenue thieves, which is more than can be said of any of his radical competitors, but that is just what makes him weak—an honest man will stand little chance for the republiaan nomination.

A big fight is now going on against Bristow in the radical camp, and they are busy at work to break him down, and would be glad to find something that would throw odium upon him and damage him in the eyes of his party. The large majority of the leaders of the republican party are so tainted with corruption, that they can not bear the sight of any one in their ranks who wears a clean conscience, and they want all such kicked out. They feel jealous of honest men's records.

We do not at all expect to see Bristow make the republican nomination, because he does not suit the whisky ring and revenue thieves, and an honest man in the presidential chair does not suit the inclinations of the pilferers who now control and run the republican machine. Republican congressmen and presidential candidates have been trying hard to find something that will bring Bristow under congressional investigation—strange indeed—yet thus far without success. We now see from an item that they will endeavor to show that he was not a full fledged negro worshipper and are endeavoring to damage him in the eyes of all white lovers of the African on that account. The item referred to comes from St. Louis and says:

The anti-Bristow Republicans in St. Louis claim to be in possession of a letter written by Bristow at the time he resigned his colonelcy in the army, in which he declared he would not fight in an army where negroes were enlisted as soldiers, and giving this as a reason for his resignation.

Oh Bristow, Bristow!
Did you nebber deal in wool,
And nebber gather up a big bag full?
You're not wuff a snuff,
You slighted Dina and Cuff,
An wouldn't a brave soldier boy be,
In de war dat made Sambo free.

St. Louis Times (Dem.)—Did Bristow say that he wouldn't fight a nigger?" Morton never said that he "wouldn't fight with a nigger;" but he was a great war Governor, and not expected to fight with anybody. Conkling never said that he "wouldn't fight with a nigger;" but he was too pretty to go to war and get all mussed up. Blaine never said that he "wouldn't fight with a nigger;" but he was too busy leading the most corrupt of Congresses to fly to the field of glory. Bristow is the only man who had a fair chance to "fight with a nigger," and did he refuse to do it?

Kansas democracy has declared in favor of Hendricks.

The democratic national convention assembles at St. Louis, June 27. Hurrah for the nomination—it will be a good one.

The Kentuckey radical state convention went unanimous for Bristow for president. It will take a very *brisk toe* if he can out-run the democratic nominee.

Ohio instructed her delegates for ex-gov. Allen for president.

The Iowa democratic state convention leaves its delegates uninstructed for president, and declared in favor of hard money.

Already two parties are in the field with their nominees for president and vice president. A party calling itself the Independents, met at Indianapolis, Ind., last week, and nominated the venerable Peter Cooper, of New York for president, and Newton Booth for vice president.

The prohibitionists held their convention in Cleveland last week, and nominated Gen. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky for president, and G. I. Stewart of Ohio, for vice president.

So we have two nags on the course already, and there will certainly be two more, making four in all for sure, and how many "more to follow," a few months will tell.

Wm. H. Barnum, democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator, in place of Ferry deceased of Connecticut.

The Nevada democracy have Tilden for their first choice, and Thurman second.

Peter Cooper has declined the nomination of the greenback party for president.

HON. L. A. MACKEY—THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

[Philadelphia Sunday Press.]

To a close observer of the proceedings of our Congress the painful fact is apparent, that a vast amount of public time is wasted on useless and worse than useless speeches on the question of finances resumption of specie payment, &c. Each speaker has his own peculiar ideas upon these subjects, and in his ventilation of them, convinces the public that he is altogether at sea and has no proper knowledge of what he is talking about. When his speech is ended he is just as far from arriving at a solution of the financial question as when he commenced. Thus day after day our Congressmen pass the time—not one exhibiting any statesmanship in at least so far as regards suggesting or adopting any measures tending to bring prosperity to the country. It is a relief, then, amidst all the discussions upon these matters and upon the subject of retrenching the expenses of the government, to find something new, something profitable introduced with which to engage their attention. It was therefore with pleasure we read the interesting and instructive speech in the House of Representatives on the 29th of April made by the Hon. L. A. Mackey, the Representative from this State from the 20th District, upon the House bill to provide for the completion of the Washington monument." His remarks were of an earnest and patriotic character, and were made at an exceedingly appropriate time. The people of the nation were in a state of pleasing excitement looking forward to the successful opening of our Centennial Exhibition on the 10th of May, and as their thoughts were drawn to the days when the independence of the nation was declared, he esteemed it a most suitable opportunity to recall the memory of Washington, the father of his country, and to remind them that the unfinished monument was a disgrace and this honor, "and a marked reflection upon the ingratitude of the Republic."

Mr. Mackey in this speech showed that as early as 1799 it was resolved by Congress "that a marble monument be erected by the United States at the city of Washington, and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life," and yet to-day the resolution was unexecuted. In reply to his resolution, the widow of Washington used these touching and impressive words: "Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I need not, I cannot say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty." But notwithstanding spasmodic attempts at action, Washington's remains rest sacred at Mount Vernon, and the monument is not erected. After a eulogy of the character and virtues of Washington Mr. Mackey urged the adoption of his bill (which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall pay out of any money that may be paid into the Treasury under the provisions of the Act of Congress relating to the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, the sum of $300,000, to be used in the completion of the unfinished Washington monument in the city of Washington, in accordance with the plans that have been or may be adopted by the Washington National Monument Society, the money to be paid as the work progresses upon requisitions of the President of the United States, after his approval of estimates made by the engineer in charge of the work), and concluded his speech with a most eloquent appeal to his fellow-members of Congress for its passage. Said he, "I have too much faith in the American people, too much faith in American patriotism, too much faith in the patriotism of the members of this House, the representatives of the American people and of American patriotism, to think that they will permit our Centennial year to pass without taking such steps in favor of the completion of this national monument to Washington as will change it from a monument of our disgrace, as it now stands in its unfinished condition, to a monument representing that patriotism and public spirit which shall ever preserve our free institutions, and perpetuate to the remotest ages the benefits of our free government.

Mr. Mackey in this matter has acted nobly, and his words have been received with pleasure and delight throughout the whole country, and if Congress desires to accede to the wishes of the people it will pass this bill.

It is high time that the Washington monument should be completed, and that as a nation we show to the world "that we have not forgotten the virtues of the illustrious Father of his country."

Mr. Mackey, in presenting his bill, deserves the thanks of every American citizen, and we hope his efforts may be rewarded in having it carried through both Houses of Congress. He is a man of considerable ability, has served his constituency well, and at the end of his present term deserves a re-election.

OHIO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, May 17.—The democratic convention was called to order at 11:15 a. m. by Mr. Walling, chairman of the central committee, and General Shank, of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary chairman.

A motion that the convention do not go back upon their platform of 1875 caused some excitement. It was finally decided that all resolutions pertaining to the platform should be referred to the committee on platform without debate. After appointing committees upon credentials, business, etc., the convention adjourned to reassemble at 2 o'clock.

The convention was one hour getting down to business after reassembling this afternoon. George H. Pendleton was chosen president. In consequence of the report of the committee on rules which was adopted, prohibiting any balloting for candidates or delegates at large until after a platform is adopted, there will probably be but little done today.

It is understood that the committee on resolutions cannot agree on a report to-day. There will probably be a majority and a minority report. It is stated that the hard money men are in the majority in the committee. Mr. Thurman's adherents claim that the committee on resolutions will stand in favor of hard money, 12; soft money, 8. Others think there will be a tie. It is claimed that Frank Hurd pledged himself to vote for soft money if he was placed on the committee. With this understanding he was included.

On reassembling of convention the committee on resolutions made a majority and minority report. The resolutions of the minority, which were adopted, call for the immediate repeal of the resumption act, the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes and put it as the sense of the convention that silver should be made a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public or private. They are also in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and name William Allen for President. The convention then nominated a state ticket.

The following were chosen as electors at large: Judge Wm. Lang, Granville Stokes. Delegates to St. Louis: George H. Pendleton, Wm. L. O'Brien, General George W. Morgan, Thomas Ewing.

The convention instructed for Allen for president.

AN ABUSE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Already the Philadelphia newspapers are sounding the alarm of extortionate restaurant charges on the Centennial grounds, and warning the proprietors of these privileges that by their course they are killing the goose which lays the golden eggs. From every quarter come such complaints as of five dollars for a plain beefsteak dinner, fifteen cents for a thimbleful of soda water, and ten cents for a pretzel, all of which we, who were charged fifteen cents for a spoonful of ice cream, and threatened with one dollar for a piece of chicken, are prepared to believe. The most outrageous tariff of all seems to be that at the French restaurant Trois Freres, of which a Tribune correspondent writes:

"A distinguished member of Congress with a party of friends took a light lunch there. There were five of them, and they drank no wine. The bill was $12. Two bunches of lettuce that cost perhaps three cents apiece were charged $1. A Philadelphia journalist went with a lady to this temple of high living, and paid $4 for a very small chicken, a little bread and butter, and a bottle of claret that would have ranked in France as vin ordinaire and been included in the menu without charge. A New Yorker went in and astounded at the charge of 95 cents for a cup of coffee and two cakes, refused positively to pay. After a consultation between the garcon and the restaurateur the bill was reduced to 31 cents."

Of the utter impropriety of such charges no proof is required. We distinctly hold that no higher price should be demanded and paid for refreshments on the ground than the prevailing rates in Philadelphia elsewhere. The supply of all sorts of food, fruits, vegetable, meats, &c., for the markets is quite equal to the increased demands of the occasion, and the prices paid for privileges are amply compensated for by the immense advantages which they have in the way of customers brought to their tables. They have no other rent nor advertising to pay, and they should furnish and be compelled to furnish accomodations at the same or very slightly increased rates over those at which they can be obtained down town. This the commissioners owe to themselves and the public, not only because of their pledge that extortionate rates would and could be prohibited by the terms upon which the inside restaurants were leased, but because of the prevalence of the idea that visitors are to be taxed for every breath they draw, will most effectually kill the success of the exposition.

Most of these restaurant keepers will do well to remember that they are entirely dependant for their profits upon public patronage, while visitors are not at all obliged to patronize them. People living or stopping in the city; or suburban visitors can very easily take with them a lunch ample for their purposes; or, rather than submit to extortion, they can afford to go out of the ground for a time in the middle of the day and obtain at one of the many restaurants without, a decent meal at a reasonable price; and this they will certainly do unless the privileged restaurateurs see how plainly it is to their interest to make Christian charges. They will find sooner or later that they will make more money by furnishing good dishes in ample quantities at fair rates than by increasing their prices beyond all reason and diminishing the quantity furnished below the requirements of the scantiest appetite.

A NEGRO UPRISING.

LAWREL HILL, LOUISIANA THE SCENE.

17 Negroes Killed and Many Wounded.

New Orleans, May 15.—A Times' special dated, Summit, Miss., May 15, says: Information was received here last night of a row between negroes and whites at Laurel Hill, West Felicina parish, near the Mississippi line, on Friday night.

About thirty negroes went to the store of a white man in that vicinity and called him to the door and riddled him with bullets. A posse from Bayou Sara went out on Saturday for the body but the negroes wouldn't give it up. A fight ensued and three negroes were killed, and two whites missing.

Negroes are gathering. Eleven hundred are said to be under arms. Whites are going down from neighboring counties in Mississippi, and a serious fight is expected.

A special to the Republican from Bayou Sara, La., May 15th, says: This is what I consider as reliable as to the result of Saturday night's doings. Eight dead men have been shot dead and four hanged. About twenty were wounded. No whites were killed. Twenty colored men are reported to be held as prisoners. Their fate is uncertain, but the supposition is they will be killed; also, that the number of negroes killed will never be ascertained, precautions having been taken to remove the dead secretly. The number of regulators under arms is said to be five hundred from East Baton Rouge, and at East and West Felicina and Wilson county, Mississippi, colored people are said to be arming in self-defense. On Saturday night, planters of colored men crossed to Pointe Coupee to escape those who are hunting them.

All the whites are armed and in the saddle.

Acting Governor Antoine has received the following despatch from Dr. Kaufman Sheriff of East Feliciana parish, dated Bayou Sara, to-day:

Result of The Conflict.

In reply to your telegram, I have to say that seventeen colored men are killed and many wounded on the line of the Mississippi and Louisiana. A large number of armed whites are approaching this town. I cannot summon and secure a posse comitatus for the support of civil authority and the suppression of riots and prevention of further bloodshed.

LOUISIANA QUIET AGAIN—COLORED PEOPLE ADVISED TO KILL WHITES FROM THE CRADLE UP.

New Orleans, May 20.—The following dispatch from the sheriff of Wilkinson county will explain the late trouble in that section:

Woodville, Miss., May 19.—To Governor Stone: Quiet has been restored throughout the county. The trouble could have been avoided had the colored people fired into my posse. They were advised by their leaders to kill the white people from the cradle up. I have arrested some of the ringleaders and may get more. Politics had nothing to do with the affair. Prominent colored men were with me attempting to pacify them. They would listen to no advice. I apprehend no further trouble. W. H. NOBLE, Sheriff.

THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

Sad Experience of a Mining Party—Terrible Barbarities of the Indians—Movements of the Military.

Cheyenne, W. T., May 18.—A party of forty men attempted to reach the Black Hills, led by Billy Patterson, a well known and intrepid plainsman, and the best armed of any who have entered the Indian country. They were forced to return and arrived here to-day. Their march both ways was a series of fights. They were first attacked on the 9th on Hat Creek. On the evening of the same day they were attacked at Indian Creek, seventy-four miles south of Austin City, and fought for four hours with the Sioux under a chief mounted on a gray horse, and therefore supposed to be Little Big Man. He and another savage were killed, and also several horses. Harry Long, a Dane, was scalped and buried by the savages. The party, after going a few miles further, turned back and found Lenz's body dragged from the shallow grave and flung across the trail. It was fearfully mutilated, the sinews torn out of the nose and the ears cut off. The remains were gathered up with sad hearts and again buried. By vote the party then determined to return. On the 10th, in the evening, near the head waters of Indian creek, they were again harassed by Sioux firing from the gullies and bushes. On the 11th, in the morning, they fired volleys over the heads of the whites. The party lost some horses, but no goods.

Captain Eagan, after returning toward Fort Laramie, in obedience to orders, has again moved forward in search of prowling bands. The ranches about the post are deserted and all the old frontiersmen fear the direst vengeance known in the Sioux wars. All the forces under General Crook will probably be concentrated at Fellerman by Tuesday, where the Indians are believed to be.

Little Big Man was killed by R. P. Miles. The rejoicing here over the supposed riddance of this desperate murderer is great.

Scalped by the Indians.

St. Louis, May 18.—A special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Leavenworth says: "A private dispatch from Custer City states that three men named Williams, Harrison and Brown, the two former from Cleveland and the latter from St. Louis, while returning from the Black Hills, were tomahawked and scalped by Indians near that city on the night of the 16th and their entire outfit carried off. The bodies were found about twelve hours after the massacre and taken to Custer City for burial.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smilie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We must earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO. 25 may

BLAINE.

A Congressional Committee Trying To Get the Bottom Facts.

Washington, May 15.—The sub-judiciary committee of the house of representatives to-day commenced the investigation of charges against ex Speaker Blaine in relation to the Fort Smith and Little Rock railroad bonds.

John C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis, in response to questions testified that he had been a government director of the Union Pacific railroad for about four years. Mr. Clark, president of the Union Pacific railroad, told him that he had exchanged seventy-five bonds of the Fort Smith and Little Rock road for fifteen of the new bonds to be issued by the Union Pacific. Witness thought it a strange transaction, and at a meeting of the board of directors, in September, 1872, moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Rollins came to witness and asked him to withdraw the motion, as an investigation would involve ex-Speaker Blaine and might defeat his re election to the house. Wishing to fully understand the matter he took Mr. Millard, of Omaha, with him the next day to see Mr. Rollins, and asked him further in regard to the matter, and Mr. Rollins then said it would involve a prominent member of the republican party.

When the house was investigating the Credit Mobilier case, Mr. Rollins was on the stand; on the 5th or 6th day Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and asked him to proound certain questions in relation to the matter to Mr. Rollins, but saw from the daily reports that it was not done. Witness found an entry on the books of the executive committee, directing Morton, Bliss & Co. to pay to the order of Secretary for $64,000, to hold the Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds as collateral security. Mr. Rollins did not tell witness how it would involve Blaine.

In the following March an effort was made to change the whole board of Directors. Witness did not receive any letter from Secretary Delano, but he had a letter in his possession written by Delano to Senator Morton, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., February 26, 1873.—*Dear Sir:* As I promised in our conversation yesterday, I now write to say that it is deemed advisable to change the entire board of directors for the Union Pacific railroad. I shall therefore feel obliged if you give me some name for Indiana in the place of John C. S. Harrison, against whom there is no personal objection whatever. Very respectively, your obedient servant, C. DELANO, Secretary.

Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senate.

Witness had never made any investigation about the matter, but understood that Mr. Wilson had done so. Morton, Bliss & Co. drew on the company for the $64,000, and Mr. Rollins, as treasurer, paid it. Witness regarded the transaction on the books as a very mysterious one, but perhaps it should be satisfactorily explained. He himself knows nothing further about the matter.

Mr. Harrison said that the Union Pacific road did not now own the Little Rock bonds spoken of. Had heard that Oliver Ames gave his check for $25,000 for them, but did not know whether it was true or not.

Joseph H. M. Millard, of Omaha, Neb., testified that he was present at a conversation between Messrs. Rollins and Harrison in September, 1872, and heard Rollins say that an investigation, spoken of by Mr. Harrison, would involve a gentleman high in political circles; understood it to refer to Mr. Blaine, although does not recollect that his name was mentioned.

By Mr. Harrison—Did I not say to you, after we came out, to stick a pin on what Rollins had said about Blaine.

Witness—I do not recollect it.

By Mr. Blaine—Did Mr. Harrison ever ask for an explanation of the matter in any meeting had by the board of Directors?

Witness—No, sir.

James F. Wilson testified that he had been a government director of the Union Pacific railroad company since 1869, and had seen by the record that certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company had come into the possession of the Union Pacific railroad company. He had heard that they came through Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was president of the company from 1871 to 1872. He had no knowledge of John C. S. Harrison having introduced at the meeting of the board of directors a resolution inquiring how thes bonds came into the company, but Mr. Harrison informed him he had introduced such resolution and he was also informed by Harrison that Rollins told him that Blaine would be implicated if there should be an investigation.

Witness mentioned the matter to Mr. Blaine a few months after, when Mr. Blaine asserted that he had no interest in these bonds. The interview between Mr. Blaine and himself took place in Washington. Mr. Blaine in this interview denied that he ever had possession of any Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds except those for which he subscribed and paid. Mr. Blaine did not say he held the seventy-five bonds for any of his constituents. On the contrary he said he did not, and that he had nothing to do with the seventy-five bonds passed to the Union Pacific railroad company.

E. H. Rollins, secretary and treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad company, testified (being interrogated) made an informal motion to investigate the transaction. At that time Mr. Rollins had heard the bonds belonged to Mr. Blaine, but he could not now say from whom he derived the information. He could only state the fact when Mr. Harrison made his motion or suggestion he remembered that the road and its management had been the subject of severe criticisms in newspapers and elsewhere, as this transaction had been closed up. He desired to obviate the scandal in connection with Mr. Blaine's name whether the report was true or false. He may have said to Mr. Harrison under these circumstances that the bonds in question were Blaine's or some equivalent expression.

Question by Mr. Hunton—And that an investigation would involve Mr. Blaine?

Answer—I may have said that they were Blaine's bonds, or that he would be involved in the matter. I may have used words equivalent to these. I merely state as a matter of memory, that I heard these were Blaine's bonds and that Blaine might be involved.

Answer—Then you can confirm Mr. Harrison's statements?

Answer—I have given you my statement.

Mr. Rollins in further testimony said Mr. Harrison was mistaken as to the time of the above mentioned occurrence, the Maine election having taken place two days previous to the meeting when Mr. Blaine was triumphantly elected to Congress.

Mr. Rollins did not ask Mr. Harrison to withdraw his motion, but may have said to him that an investigation would involve Mr. Blaine.

Question.—How would the ownership of these seventy-five bonds involve Mr. Blaine?

Answer—Because it would be thought a questionable transaction, as he could not see why the Union Pacific railroad company should buy bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company, or any other company.

Mr. Rollins in further response to question said in acting as he did he desired to avoid scandal.

Question—What scandal did you desire to avoid?

Answer—The reported connection of Mr. Blaine with the bonds.

Daniel Snyder, a young man of Snake Springs, Bedford county, looked into the muzzle of his gun the other day to ascertain if it was loaded. His foot slipped, the hammer fell and Daniel sleeps with his fathers.

AGENTS,

make no engagements till you see our

NEW BOOK,

Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "The Thing" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.

The North American Review says it is "deserving of unqualified praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the Dubuque Times says "Just such a work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess"; the Detroit Advertiser calls it "preferable to any yet published." Any active Man or Woman of good address insure large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 13ap 12t.

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Our Inks are of a superior quality being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practial printer and pressman, therefore we will guarantee every pound of Ink sold to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Drying, and entirely free from Setting-off.

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KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO,
135 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

STEAMER EXPLODES HER BOILERS.

Ten Persons Killed and many Wounded.

Evansville, Ind., May 18.—The steamer, Pat Cleburne, while trying to land along side the Arkansas Belle, three miles below here, last night, at eleven o'clock, exploded her boilers, took fire and burned to the water's edge and sunk on the Cincinnati bar.

The Belle was wrecked. Both of her chimneys were knocked down. The Cleburne's books and papers were all lost.

List of the Lost.

The following are known to be lost: Capt. Dick Fowler, Richard Partridge, Charles Cotton, Matterson of Paducah; Walter McElhenny; a man whose name is unknown; he is a large man, has short black hair, high forehead, whiskers on chin and moustache, and is supposed by some to be G. G. Berry, of Louisville, and by others Harris, representing Flint, Lewis & Co., of St. Louis, but more probably, Mann, of Lewistown, Pa.; Sid. Humphrey, Alex. Porter, Arthur Brown, are wounded, the first seriously, the second slightly and the third badly; James Wesson, the second engineer, is badly burned; Geo. Smith, watchman, is fatally burned; Major Moore, mail agent, slightly burned; John McCune, pilot, badly hurt; John Lawson, porter, slightly burned; Jas. Day, violinist, slightly burned; Charles Smith, deck passenger, thigh broken in two places; Frank Redden, striker, fatally hurt; Geo W. Nichols, of Jeffersonville, badly burned; Jordon Field, Scott Bowser, Neal Hancock, Dan. Lewis and Geo. Mansfield; rousters, four slightly and one seriously hurt; Thomas McKinn, striker, badly scalded; Harvey, of Strouss & Bro., Cincinnati, severely burned.

Schooner Capsized—Six Men Drowned.

Buffalo, May 18.—The schooner Thos. C. Street, bound up from Welland canal, was struck by a squall six miles this side of Long Point and capsized, yesterday, six of the crew being drowned, including Charles Roach, first mate, of Saginaw, Michigan.

On the 1st of June a train will start for California which will contain sixteen passengers, each of whom will pay $400. From New York to California and return. It is expected to make the distance of 3,325 miles in three days and a half. Bets are being made that the feat cannot be accomplished within the prescribed time. Thirty-four hours to the Mississippi river by rail, and no stoppages between New York and Pittsburg, is something wonderful if it can be done. The United States government has decided to send its mails by this lightning train, and Wells, Fargo & Co., will also send their gold, specie and valuable packages by the same.

Seeds, Seeds, seeds.

NEW CROP FOR 1876.

Briggs & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.
D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit. Mich.

Large assortment Flower and vegetable seeds at Sechler & Co.

Crockeryware,

GLASSWARE, STONEWARE,

In every style and variety.

Some new and beautiful patterns just received at Sechler & Co.

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.
LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.
LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF
OF ITS
Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER, 730 North 9st. Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

BOSTON TESTIMONY.

July 22d, 1871.—*Dr. Swayne & Son:*—Last winter while in Trenton, N. J., I procured six bottles "London Hair Color Restorer," which I like very much, in fact better than any thing I have used in the last nine years. If you please, send me one dozen bottles (P. O.) care of W. S. Fogler & Son, Druggists, No. 723 Tremont street, Boston. Respectfully yours,
ADA BAKER, No. 59 Rutland Square.
'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.'
Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.
MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,
No. 616 North Seventh St. Phila.

Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Saved His Life.
ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD:

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY," and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
No. 1533 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY,
The most effectual remedy known for the
Throat, Breast and Lungs.

This valuable Medicine is prepared only by **Dr. SWAYNE & SON,**
330 North Sixth St. PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
11 May, y, c o w.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MAY 25, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 926, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec't. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEELICKER, Sec't. W. H. MINGLE, W. M.

PHŒNIX GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETING, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETING, the 4th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DERSTINE, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ Standing announcements of candidates $5.00. Communications recommending persons for office, $1.50 to $2.00

——The prospects for grain in the lower end of the valley, are promising with a few exceptions.

——Mr. J. D. Murray brought a stock of orchard grass to the Reporter office, last week, which measured 32 inches. Mr. Stover's timothy must stretch up to catch up.

——The Mechanics of Millheim intend holding a parade on 30 inst. They think of decorating the graves of soldiers who are buried in Millheim and Aaronsburg cemeteries.

——Last Wednesday night was an unfortunate one for some people. Dr. Alexander had a shirt disappear from his yard. It may have gone out to some corn-field to engage in the delights of scaring crows. One thing is certain Yony Kreamer nor landlord Johnson didn't steal it—as the doctor's underwear does not come within a thousand yards of having goods enough for their corporations.

The same night the cellar of John Odenkirk at the Fort hotel was entered, and a goodly lot of good pies were pilfered therefrom. Gone to fill some hungry stomach.

——If ever housekeepers showed good judgment, it is in buying the Complete Washer—a real blessing to every family owning one. This is the machine you want, reader, if you have a family, and if you see it you will buy it—it works like a charm, weighing 11 pounds, costing only $8,00. John H. Miller, Centre Hall, has this Washer for sale, and besides the Eureka Wringer, the best one made.

——The "Journal" of May 18, 1876, carries its age thus: "Vol. 50, No. 19," or 50 years and 19 weeks. This is quite a mistake. We have before us the "Berichter," Vol. 1, No. 3., Aug. 27, 1827, which would show that the first number appeared Aug. 18, 1827, and would make the age of the Berichter, (now Journal) at this date, 48 years, 9 months, and 12 days. The publishers should make the correction—the error is attributable to careless predecessors.

——The most splendid stock of new goods in the valley is beyond doubt that lately recieved by Wm. Wolf. It is full and complete in every line of goods, and the choice of the market.

——You get choice wines and liquors at Baum's wholesale and retail liquor store, Bellefonte.

——Ladies will please notice that Mr. McEntire has a complete assortment of millinery goods advertised.

——Penn township has six Sabbath schools, all in good working order. Can any township of the size of little Penn beat that.

——There was a railroad meeting in the Court House, at Bellefonte, a short time ago, but the attendance was rather slim. Only about $10,000 have thus far been subscribed for the branch from Bellefonte to Lemont, leaving $10,000 more to be made up. This sum should be raised at Bellefonte in thirty minutes, if its people are really in earnest about the branch. The prospect however is not so flattering—movements are as slow as with the Penn's RR. in building our road through the valley.

——Mr. Zerbe takes this manner of expressing his thanks to those gentlemen who kindly assisted in re-erecting his sheds after the storm on Monday.

——We are sorry to learn that Mr. Steffy, of Rebersburg, has gone blind.

——Mr. Daniel Ulrick's new house in west Millheim, is up and under roof, and will soon be ready for the plasterers. Mr. Allison Miller has also erected a new house in North Millheim, which indicates that there is still some enterprise in the people of North Millheim. Mr. W. L. Musser will in a few days raise his new dwelling house on Water street, Millheim. The Sheriff intends to occupy the new house himself, and leave the hotel in the hands of his son William.

— SHIRT IRONING.—The Scientific American asserts that a little soap lather mixed with the starch will prevent the flat-iron from sticking to linen, and gives the glass so conspicuously absent in the home-laundried article. Easily tried.

——Dr. Smith of this place, who had been troubled with cancer in the left eye, which showed itself in a dark speck in the lower inside corner some twenty years ago, and of late years grew to considerable proportions, causing him much suffering, proceeded to Philadelphia about two weeks ago, and had an operation performed for the removal of the cancer. The Doctor arrived home on last Saturday, in a very exhausted condition from the travel by rail and stage which added to his sufferings from the operation. He informs us that while under the hands of the surgeons, he suffered the most excruciating pain as the cancerous fungus was scraped from the eye ball. He is improving, and we trust has been permanently relieved of which there is no certainty, owing to the difficulty in curing that disease.

——The Centre Hall Cornet Band will hold a musical entertainment in the hall of the shool-house, on Saturday evening, next, under the management of Professor Young, of Boalsburg. This band is new, but already in fine trim, and discourses music in a manner that would do credit to older bands. We ask for them the patronage of the public. Come and hear good music.

——The Eighth Annual Convention of the Centre county Sabbath-School Association will be held in the Lutheran Church at Centre Hall, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 6 and 7, 1876. Tuesday evening, 7½ o'clock.—Bible Instruction Essential to Salvation, Bible reading. The Pastor's Work for the Sabbath School, Acts 20:28. How the Home may help the School, Deut. 6:7. The Revealer of the Truth, John 14:26; 16:13.. Wednesday Forenoon, 9 o'clock.—What kind of Preparation should the Teacher make? What is it to teach the Bible? In what respects is Society indebted to the Sabbath School? Wednesday Afternoon.—Young Peopies' Meeting from 2 to 3.15.—Scripture Concert recitations and ten minute speeches. Is not every Sabbath School a Scriptural Agency for the promotion of Temperance? 2 Peter 1:5-8. Answers to written questions. Business Meeting. Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock—Which is the best season of the year for a Sabbath School? How can we improve Sunday School singing? Should every Sabbath School have a Teachers' Meeting? How do you explain the Way of Salvation to a little child?

After the 1st of June next, boats on the Pennsylvania Canal will not run up farther than Huntingdon.

☞ A new Golden Tongue Organ, one of the finest toned instruments made, for sale at this office. Also a Ryder organ, good as new. Either of these instruments offered at a bargain.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Dr. Musser's 4may tf

☞ Subscribers sending their subscription to this office, can see on the address on each paper, whether credit has been given—that answers same as a receipt.

Pierrepont is appointed minister to England and Don Cameron Sec'y of War.

——Mr. W. C. McCool, of the Selinsgrove Institute, accepted a call from the New Berlin charge. He expects to enter upon his pastoral labors latter part of June.

The new Lutheran church at Hartleton will be dedicated June 11th. Rev. T. W. Conrad, D. D., (editor of the Lutheran Observer) consented to preach the dedicatory sermon.

——Millheim can boast of having the largest, best, and most beautiful centennial flag in Centre county. It was hoisted on last Saturday, 20, and will wave as long as the centennial exhibition lasts. The flag is 18x21 feet. Would it not be well to have some of the sister towns follow Millheim's example. Any amount of small flags are sticking up, thus showing that they are thinking of times a hundred years old.

——We last week mentioned the demolition of the old union church at Rebersburg, which was erected over 53 years ago. In the corner stone was found a flask of wine, holding about one pint, which was three quarters full, a Bible and hymn book, and other papers. The papers, when exposed to the air crumbled as though charred by fire. The books were found in tolerable preservation, and the wine, no doubt, was all the better for its age. We are informed that when the corner stone was laid, there were seven dollars in specie laid in it; this, we are told, was not found at the opening of the stone—its disappearance must date back to the cornerstone laying, when some one may have drawn his check on it, and demanded specie payment. If it was stolen then, the sum at this time, with interest would figure up $29.26 which some fellow will have to settle for before St. Peter will open the gates of heaven for him.

——Splendid bargains to be had now at the Centre Hall Cash Store, where goods are sold at greatly reduced prices for cash or produce. Mr. Spigelmyer has just received a fine assortment of spring and summer goods, and his stock is worth looking at even if you do not wish to buy. All the new styles of dress goods, also hats, caps, boots, shoes, anything you want sold low. Call and examine for yourselves. It

——On Monday afternoon two furious thunder gusts passed over this neighborhood. The first a little after 12 o'clock, was of short duration, but the rain came down in torrents, and, was driven through every crevice by the violence of the wind. The sun soon made his appearance, and shone about an hour, when another storm of greater violence broke in upon us. The rain poured down at a fearful rate and the wind blew a perfect hurricane, tearing down fences and up-rooting trees, and also unroofed the sheds of Zerbe's brickyards. Hail accompanied the second storm.

——A committee of the Board of Directors of the Penn'a RR., will pass over the line of our road this week, and will probably be at Centre Hall over night on Friday. We hope this visit may result in putting more life into the great corporation as far as regards our line, which they have not given that attention that of right was due it and our people.

——Our friend, Mr. John Dauberman, near Centre Hill, met with a painful accident a few days ago. He was in the woods felling trees, and one in its fall lodged in another tree, he endeavored by means of a handspike to bring it to the ground, and as it started the second time, Mr. Dauberman did not get the handspike removed from under it quick enough, and it struck him with such force on the lower jaw causing a double fracture of the jaw bone.

——Wm. Mann, one of the members of the Lewistown axe manufacturing firm, is reported to have been killed by the explosion of the "Pat Celburne" in the Ohio river on Wednesday night.

——If the first fellow that reaches the north pole will take hold of it and pull it out, he will find oil in the hole—that's our idea.

——The economical man has been found in an adjoining valley. He feeds his boys on dried apples for breakfast, gives them water for dinner and that swells the dried apples for supper.

——The store and post-office, of Holmes & Wilson, in Jacksonville, was robbed on Tuesday night of last week. About $100 in goods and cash were taken. The robbers effected an entrance by boring out the door-lock.

——A few days ago a mad dog bit a whole family in Newark, father, mother and three children.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at August term of Court for a charter of incorporation for "The Pine Grove Water Company." The object of the incorporation is to supply the town of Pine Grove Mills with water.

J. R. SMITH, M. D.,
A. J. ORNDORF.
25may 3t

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS & AUDITORS.—The School Directors of Potter twp., will meet at Old Fort, Monday, June 5th, at 9 o'clock a. m. to examine the account of the Treasurer of the Board, and transact such business as may come before them. The Auditors will meet to examine and settle the accounts of the Board.

Directors elect will meet at 1 o'clock p. m. said day to organize a new Board.

By order of the Board,
W. G. KERR, D. RHINESMITH,
Sec'y. Prest.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Phila., on Tuesday, June 13, 1876, at 12 o'clock, p. m. Election for president and Directors same day and place.

JAS. R. McCLURE, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court, to make distribution of the money arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Personal property of Burnside and Thomas to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Wednesday the 14th day of June, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper. W. F. REBER.
18 May 3t.

Centennial Store.

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIE'S, GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.25 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery. Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

in Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willowware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectioneries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

Also—Ladies will find a full line of millinery goods, comprising the latest styles.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 my 6m

——The following flattering notice of one of Centre county's students, and a native of Centre Hall, we copy from the Lancaster Daily Examiner of 13th inst.:

Last evening there assembled in Fulton Hall a large concourse of "fair women and brave men," the occasion being the forty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Gothican Literary Society of Franklin and Marshal College.

The first speaker was C. U. Hoffer, of Bellefonte, Pa., who delivered the salutatory address and chose for his subject "Knowledge." After bidding, on behalf of the society, a hearty welcome to all, he said substantially that Greece was not made famous among the nations of the then known world until Hesiod wrote and Homer sang. Rome did not carry to perfection the principles sought to be established by Romulus or become known outside of its immediate neighborhood and the neighborhood of its provinces until Cicero orated and Virgil tuned his harp to the murmurs of the muse of poetry. "Knowledge is power." The savage flees before it and its civilizing influences. The Reformation of Luther and Zwingli dispelled the darkness of the Middle Ages. Our age and country must become famous, not by its power and influence over the merely material functions and products of life and labor, but by reason of that intellectual superiority which it is the highest aim to acquire. The politician must not usurp the place of the statesman. To be practical for a moment, he must not lay profane hands upon our idol—the common school system. The glorious principles and precepts of Thaddeus Stevens must be allowed to be overshadowed or disregarded. Corruption in high places must be abolished, and the Centennial year of 1876 is a good time to begin. The fountain heads of power must be purified and our internal enemies be conquered in 1876 as our oppressors were in 1776.

The Lewisburg Chronicle says the two important Equity cases that originated in the Court of Common Pleas of Union co., at the suits of Samuel Geddes vs. James S. Marsh, Dr. Levi Rook, Peter Beaver, and Joseph W. Shirner vs. same defendants, in relation to the Union Furnace, and pending in the Supreme Court for the last two years, were finally disposed of at the Supreme Court in Harrisburg, on Monday a week. The opinions were delivered by Judge Paxton, affirming the decree of the Court below, in each case, and directing the appellants (Samuel Geddes and Jos. W. Shirner,) to pay the costs.

An important ejectment suit was tried a few weeks ago in Bellefonte before his Honor Judge Mayer. It was brought in the name of Jos. Devling on behalf of the Big Sandy Coal and Lumber Co. against the Snow Shoe Land Association, and involved the location of four tracts of land in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, valued at about $40,000. The case was on trial for nearly a week. The peculiarity of the case was effort on the part of the plaintiffs to sever a block of surveys and locate new warrants within the exterior boundaries of the block. All the prominent surveyors in the central part of the State were called as witness, and it was a noticeable fact that no two agreed in their opinions. This disagreement between the land doctors was settled by the jury finding a verdict for the defendants.

THE SALONICA MURDERS.

Six of the Culprits Executed.

Salonica, May 17.—Two French ironclads and two frigates, carrying thirty guns and 1,200 men, have arrived here from the Piræus.

The French man-of-war Chateau Renard, which came to Salonica at the time of the murder of the consuls, has been ordered to return immediately to Beyrout.

Up to the present time eleven persons, all of the lowest class, have been convicted of complicity in the murders. Of these six have already suffered death, as reported in a previous despatch. Their execution took place in the public square. There was a large crowd of spectators, who manifested some excitement. The crews of the French and German men-of-war in the harbor were present.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT READING.

Reading, Pa., May 21.—On Saturday evening a rotary steam boiler, used for boiling rags, exploded with terrific effect in the Keystone paper mill opposite this city. A large portion of the mill was blown to atoms and the boiler, weighing eight tons, was carried across the Tulpehocken creek, a distance of about one hundred yards. David Rothenberger, an employee in the mill, was caught between the falling timbers and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. The mill is owned by George W. Bashong, of this city, whose loss will be from $5,000 to $10,000.

HORRORS OF THE SEA.

Further Details of the Caswell Mutiny—The Story Told by a Seaman.

London, May 13.—The bark Caswell arrived at Queenstown to day in tow of the gun-boat Goshawk. The mutineers killed Captain Best, who belonged in London, and the first and second mates and the steward, all three of whom were from Glasgow. One of the seaman killed two of the mutineers, both of whom were Greeks. Another Greek sailor was badly cut with a carpenter's axe, but survived, and was landed a prisoner at Queenstown, Captain Best was shockingly mutilated. The two mates were shot and stabbed. The steward was shot while coming up the companion-ladder. All four were tied together and thrown overboard. The captain and second mate were then not quite dead. James Carrick, the seaman in charge of the Caswell, reports as follows: On leaving Antofogasta the crew consisted of the Captain, mate, second mate, steward, three Greek, two Italian and two English seaman, a carpenter and two boys. On the 4th of January the Greek and Italian sailors mutinied and murdered the officers. Knowing something of navigation I took charge. The foreigners wished to take the vessel to Greece. About a month afterward, when off the coast of Brazil, the boys overheard a plot between the Greeks and Italians to murder the Englishmen aboard. The carpenter and myself succeeded in overpowering one of the Greeks, whom we put in irons. We were compelled in self-defense to kill the other Greeks, one of whom was the ringleader of the mutiny. The two Italians then left the vessel in a boat, taking a letter from me to deliver when ashore. The vessel was brought here by the remainder of the crew.

FORTY THOUSAND GALLONS.

Raids on the Illicit Distilleries in North Carolina and Virginia.

Washington, May 16.—Major Wagner's mounted revenue force has just completed a successful raid on Hunting Creek, Reddies River, and Lewis Fork, in Wilkes county, N. C. Twenty illicit distilleries were seized, with fourteen copper stills, and 30,000 gallons of mash and beer. At one place of deposit thirty-five barrels, containing over 1,500 gallons of unstamped illicit corn whiskey, were found concealed. Several arrests were made.

Wm. O. Austin, Deputy United States Marshal of Virginia, reports a raid made by him on Stony Creek, Scott county, Va., resulting in the capture of five illicit distilleries, with copper stills, and over 10,000 gallons of mash and beer. He also arrested nine men engaged in distilling.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Office of the County Commissioners, in Bellefonte for the different townships and boroughs of said County on the following days, to wit:

On Thursday, June 8, 1876, for the twps of Miles, Penn, Haines, Gregg and Potter.

On Friday, June 9, for the twps of Harris, Ferguson, Halfmoon, College, Patton and Walker.

On Saturday, June 10, for the twps of Boggs, Union, Huston, Worth and the boroughs of Unionville and Milesburg.

On Monday, June 12, for the twps of Taylor, Burnside, Snowshoe, Rush and the borough of Philipsburg.

On Tuesday, June 13, for the twps of Spring, Benner and the borough of Bellefonte.

On Wednesday, June 14, for the twps of Marion, Liberty, Curtin, Howard and the borough of Howard.

Attest, J. S. BARNHART, Clerk
J. N. HALL, A. GREGG, H. A. MINGLE, Commissioners.
Nov12-tf.

WILL BELKNAP ESCAPE.

Washington, May 21.—Nearly all the Republican Senators who have spoken on the question of the jurisdiction in the Belknap case have taken sides in opposition to the power of the Senate to try him, but Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, is the only Democrat who has thus far expressed that view. It is said that nearly all the Republican Senators and several Democrats will vote against jurisdiction, and that the Democratic vote on that side will outnumber the Republicans who vote in favor of it. The Senate is composed of forty-four Republicans and twenty Democrats. As Messrs. Alcorn and Sharon will not vote on account of absence during the argument, there will be only 71 votes cast, requiring 46 in the affirmative to assert jurisdiction. There are eight or ten Senators who yet desire to be heard on the subject, and it is not probable a vote will be reached before Wednesday.

GEORGIA'S RUNAWAY BULLOCK CAUGHT AT LAST.

Atlanta, Ga., May 18.—Ex-Governor Bullock was arrested under old indictments that were made soon after his flight. His bail was fixed at $13,000, which he promptly gave. Several wealthy citizens went on his bond. His arrival created a good deal of excitement, as it was not expected.

MURDER CONFESSED ON A DEATHBED.

Boston, May 17.—A report comes from Portsmouth, N. H., that a Swedish woman, living on Smutte Nose Island, Iles of Shoals, has confessed on her death-bed that she murdered the two women in April, 1873, for which Louis Wagner was convicted and executed.

New Castle, Del., May 20.—Ten criminals white and colored, were flogged at the jail here to-day, the number of lashes received by each ranging from ten to thirty. Before the whipping three of them, two white and one colored, were publicly exposed in the pillory for an hour.

——Scarlet fever prevails to an alarming extent in Johnstown.

DEATHS.

On 21st inst., in Georges Valley, of dropsy, Mr. George Heckman, aged 85 years and some months.

MARRIAGES.

On 13, by Jos. Gates, J. P., at his residence in Ferguson twp., Mr John Holderman and Mrs. Sarah Porter, all of Harris twp.

On 18, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Crawford C. Long, of Tyrone, and Miss Emma R. Lee, of Potter.

On 21st inst., at the house of the bride's parents, in Millheim, by the Rev. Mr. J. M. Price, Mr. John Long, jr., to Miss Susan Stoner, both of Millheim.

Produce. Produce.

Every kind of produce taken in exchange for Fine, Fresh Family Groceries at Sechler & Co.

MARKETS.

New York, May 20.—Wheat, No 2 Chicago Spring $1 19@1 20. Rye, western 86@86. Corn, western mixed 56½@58½. Oats, western mixed 35@44. Coffee, Rio cargoes 17½@18½. Eggs 14@15. Sugar, fair to good refining 7¼. Petroleum, refined 14½@14¾.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 20.—Wheat, June 1 05; seller July 95¾. Corn, seller June 46; seller July 46¾. Oats, seller July 30; seller June 30¾. Rye 68@60. Barley, seller May 75.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 20.—Flour, ex $4 25@4 75; high grades 7 50@7 75. Wheat, amber 1 47@1 51; do white 1 50@1 60. Corn, white 61; yellow 62. Oats, western white 40@44.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 50.
Beef $6 to $7,00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 50c.
Rye 55c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 25 to $1 30.
Red " $1 25 to $1 30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Store $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 50.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 30c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120.... Rye 75
Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90.
70.....Clorerseed 5,50.....Potatoes 30
Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06
Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster perton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15
Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buckwheat 65 cts,.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00...
Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

Canned & Dried Fruits

of all kinds and of the best quality, also

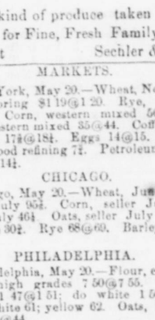
Foreign Fruits, Green & Dried at Sechler & Co.

Don't Buy

—A—

HARD COAL BASE BURNER

HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the



HOME DELIGHT!

—THE—

Best & Handsomest

STOVE IN THE MARKET.
Call and see them at the Store of
J. A. REESMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

NEW CROP.

Mackerel and Lake Herring.

In ½, ¼, ⅛ barrel. Guaranteed,

And at lowest prices. Sechler & Co.
Bush House Block, Bellefonte.

NEW YORK

BRANCH STORE.

McClain's Block, Directly Opp. Bush House,

Bellefonte, Pa.

H. HERMAN & CO., Prop'rs.

Dry Goods,

HOSIERY, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

Below the Usual Prices.

Nov12-tf.

HARDWARE and STOVES

—O—

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,
(Successors to WILSON & HICKS,)

will sell HARDWARE, STOVES, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Childrens' Carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best COOK STOVES and RANGES in the Market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county, building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

SPRING OPENING OF

Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery,

AT
Miss Lucy Deininger's,
IN CENTRE HALL,

who has just returned from Phila. with the Latest Fashions, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up, at reasonable prices.

☞ The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. 18may 4t.

CENTENNIAL

AT CENTRE HALL,

AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a specialty.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

Lorillard's Tobaccos.

We are agents in Centre County for the sale of Lorillard's celebrated Tobaccos. They are known and used in every county in the United States.

A trial will convince any one of their excellence. Sechler & Co.

Cheese. Cheese.

PRIME, MILD.

FACTORY CHEESE

at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT

Sechler & Co.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

LIME of the best quality always on hand at the kilns near Centre Hall. Apply to
11 May, tf. **Michael Condo.**

EXTRAORDINARY Inducements to Cash Buyers.

We wish to say to the people of Penns Valley, that we have just opened and are now offering full lines of all goods that we deal in at such prices *that even defy comment, or competition.*

PRICE IS THE OBJECT.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is full of Bargains, at from Five dollars for a full Suit of Men's Clothing up to the finest Ready Made goods in town.

DRY GOODS

At such prices as will astonish you, Calicoes at 5 cents. Musiln at 6, 7 and 8 cents. Dress goods in all the newest styles from 10 cents per yard up to the best grades of Silk.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Shoes at 1 dollar per pair. Misses' Shoes at 75 cents per pair. Men's Plow Shoes at $1.25. Men's Brogans at $1.25. In the

NOTION DEPARTMENT

We have Ladies' Hose at 5 cents. Ladies' Hose at 10c Men's Hose at 5 cents. Ladies' handkerchiefs at 5c. Kid Gloves at 50 cents. Clark's O. N. T., Cotton. 6c, and all other goods in proportion.

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF Apr 27

S. & A. LOEB.

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

Disease with its Agonies.

Choose Between Them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one;—drink but little wine, beer or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suppended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and want of Appetites.

These feelings which sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

How to be Strong.

Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake however, these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength follow as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid, fermented or other impure humors from the liver, stomach or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhea, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels becomes regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all disease affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills: they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Rheumatism,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula, or
Billious complaints,	Fits,	King's Evil,
Blotches on the Skin,	Gout,	Sore Throats,
Bowel Complaints,	Headache,	Stone & Gravel
Colics,	Indigestion,	Secondary
Constipation of the Bowels,	Inflammation,	Symptoms,
Consumption	Jaundice,	Tic Douloureux,
Debility,	Liver Complaint,	Tumors,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Ulcers,
Dysentery,	Piles,	Venereal Affections,
Erysipelas,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds,
		Weakness of any cause, &c

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 25 may, e o w, y

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND

Panic Prices.

H. A. LARRIMER.

at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of

NEW GOODS,

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled

His Crocery Department,

Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.

☞ No trouble to show Goods.

Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice CIGARS AND TOBACCO, and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
25oct tf MILLER & SON.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!

JOHN POWERS,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DIPLOMA

Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.

MANUFACTORY

Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

He keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.

FINE SHOES

for ladies, kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.

WE DEFY COMPETITION! either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, At

Lorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in German's building. my28 74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement Water Proof of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & B. R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to wear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
Aaronsburg, Pa.
may31 tf

BAR IRON!

BAR IRON 2½ cts. per lb.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES at $5.00 per Keg.

NAILS, as good as the best at $3 00 per Keg.

LOCKS 38cts each.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, mar 30 y.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

RE-OPENED!

A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most popular

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

PERFUMERIES,
DYE STUFFS,
NOTIONS,

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at all hours of the day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the public patonage.

H. M. HERRINGTON,
6 apr ly. Agent

BUY THE COMPLETE WASHER!

The above cut represents the Complete Washer, fitted to a tub, with the tub cut out to show how it is fastened for use.

OVER 100,000 OF THESE MACHINES ARE IN USE.

The Complete Washer will wash a Carpet or Bed Quilt or a Fine Lace Curtain or Collar.

Warranted For Five Years.

Price Only $6.00.

JOHN H. MILLER,
Centre Hall.
Proprietor for Centre county. 20 apr 1y

D. F. LUSE,

PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA., offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining OAK, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, Etc. Plain and Fancy Paper hanging.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

PEACH SAUCE.—The juice that is left in the can, twice its volume of water, with two ounces of sugar; boil fifteen minutes, skim carefully; when about to serve add tablespoonful of lemon juice, four drops of essence of bitter almonds; strain through a fine sieve.

MUFFINS.—One and one-half pints of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, sifted in the dry flour, with a good pinch of salt, and teaspoonful of sugar, one well besten egg, and enough milk to make a batter, that will run in a continuous stream from the mouth of a small pitcher; bake in rings on a griddle.

APPLE FRITTER.—Peel three apples; core them; then cut each apple into about four slices; two ounces of sugar, and powdered cinnamon; dip in batter, as for parsnips.

MINCED TURKEY.—Take the remains of the cold turkey, and cut them into very small dice; in weight we will say eight ounces; take four ounces of cold potatoes, and cut also in dice the same size as the turkey; now put it on the fire, in a saucepan, one ounce of butter, a quarter of an ounce of flour, stir with a wooden spoon until it bubbles, when pour on it one gill of boiling cream or milk, then add the turkey and potatoes, pinch of salt and pepper, with just a grate of nutmeg; serve hot.

POTATOES, *a la maitre d'hotel*.—Boil six potatoes tender, cut in slices moderately thick, put on them the following sauce, which must be prepared while the potatoes have been cooking: one and one-half ounces of butter, three-fourths ounce of flour, stir until it bubbles, add one-half pint of any kind of white broth and one-fourth pint cream, boiling, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, two do. chopped parsley; serve at once, with pieces of bread triangle shaped, fried in a little butter, stuck round the base.—*Housekeeper*.

The Late Rose Potato.

Says a correspondent of the *Rural World*: I planted one acre of potates last spring, new land; planted three different kinds, Early Rose, Late Rose and Peachblow—all receiving same treatment, planted same day and dug same day and next. Result—Early Rose, one third acre, forty bushels dug; Peachblow, one-third acre, dug thirty bushels; Late Rose, one-third acre, dug 125 bushels, and did not get them clean. A man living on my place asked the privilege of picking over the Late Rose patch, which was granted, and he picked up eleven bushels after the boys were done, and fine large potatoes. I now give mode of culture: Broke ground and harrowed thoroughly; laid off rows three and a half feet apart; dropped potatoes cut to two eyes, ten inches apart and covered with plow; when the potatoes were peeping out of ground ran harrow over, and after they were up ran double shovel through them; when just commencing to bloom ridged with turning plow—and ranker vines I never saw grow than my Late Rose potatoes. The ground was piled in rows, and when dug lay as thick as if they had been sowed. No manure used, and in corn previous year.

Hungarian Grass.

Hungarian grass needs warmth for its proper growth, and will resist much dry weather. It is therefore generally sown in July, and a crop may be taken after a crop of early sown oats, cut green for fodder. It needs rich soil, and will stand dry better than oats. For fodder, it should be sown thickly; half a bushel of seed is not too much for an acre. If allowed to ripen its seed, the fodder is coarse and poor, and the hairy envelopes of the seed irritate the intestines of the animals that feed upon it. It is a valuable fodder when properly managed, and upon rich light soils will yield four or five tons per acre. One of its advantages is that it may be sown late and yield a second crop, succeeding rye, wheat, or oats.

Planting Evergreens.

The last Norways I transplanted, says a correspondent, were eight feet high, moved with a ball of earth, and mulched during the summer with coarse manure, and spaded in around the trees in the fall; and mulched again the second year. In planting hedges the distance apart depends upon what is desired. If for an ornament, they should not be placed over two and one-half feet apart, and then trimmed back until thick enough on the bottom, and gradually raised to the desired height. If for wind breaks (such as are planted in the West), six and eight feet apart is better. My best hedge is on dry, gravelly ground, and although warned by my neighbors, who have lost their evergreens, I succeeded by the above treatment and lost very few plants.

A Rapid Climber.

Everybody wants a rapid climbing plant in summer for covering some wall, trellis, arbor, or some unsightly object. The London *Garden* speaks thus of the *Physianthus Albens:* "A small plant, little more than a foot high, was planted near a wall with a warm exposure about the end of May, and now covers five or six square yards of surface, every joint being furnished with a raceme of pure white flowers. An easier plant to cultivate can hardly be imagined." Mr. Meetan thinks it even better for American gardens, and alludes to a plant in Chicago which covered a trellis eight feet high with hundreds of its pure white, waxy flowers.

Cost of a Bushel of Wheat.

In 1868, says a correspondent, I had in four and a half acres. Yield, eighty-one bushels, *i. e.*, eighteen bushels per acre. Labor and seed cost $50.64, or sixty-two and one-half cents per bushel; interest on value of land, $50—at ten per cent., twenty-seven and seven-ninth cents per bushel; in round numbers, ninety cents per bushel. In 1869 I had nine acres in wheat. Yield, 192 bushels; twenty-one and one-eighth bushels per acre. Labor and seed cost $98.44, or fifty-one and one-fourth cents per bushel. Interest added makes seventy-four and three-fourth cents per bushel. This did not pay and I stopped raising it.

What a Schoolgirl's Pocket will Hold.

The Omaha *Herald* says: We found one lying on the sidewalk and took an inventory for the purpose of enabling the proprietor to obtain the pocket: Two white cotton handkerchiefs, the hems of which are bigger than the balance; a candy fish, of many colors; one short slate pencil, black, chewed at the end, too hard at the other; one slate pencil, mode color, chewed at both ends, and very short and slabeided; one bit of sky-blue ribbon; two bits in currency; one piece of short, black, scolloped ribbon; or garter, without buckle, very elastic, but not long; two short pieces of barber-pole candy, one of peppermint, the other lemon; one pair o small black kid gloves; one parasol tas sel; a camel's hair brush; one love let ter, very tender, praising the recipient and running down another girl, hence were valuable; one buchesier ring, unfinished; three hair pins; one perfumery bottle stopper; a box of breath perfume; a ball of floss and a broken crochet needle; a small piece of raw cotton full of white powder; the left heel of a No. 2 gaiter; one stocking with a hole in the toe; a thimble and a nut cracker. The pocket is of yellow nankeen, and can be obtained on application at this office.

Sunday.

A Philadelphia paper says: Every civilized nation of the world will take part in the Centennial exposition. The commission have determined to close it on the Sabbath—that is, Sunday, the Sabbath of the Christians. If they close it on the Sabbath of every nation represented there—and why should the nations be shocked in their moral sense by a failure to do so?—it will always be closed. For the Greeks they will close it on Monday; for the Persians on Tuesday; for the Assyrians on Wednesday; for the Egyptians on Thursday; for the Turks, the Arabs, and all Mohammedan nations on Friday; for the Jews and Seventh-day Baptists on Saturday; and for Christians they will close it on Sunday.

The Opening Ceremonies.

On the morning of Wednesday, May 10th, the grounds and buildings were opened to the public. The Memorial hall or Art gallery, the Main building, and the Machinery hall were reserved to the invited guests and the exhibitors until the close of the ceremonies, about noon, when all restrictions were removed. The exercises took place in the open air upon the south terrace of Memorial hall, fronting the Main building, in full view of the general public.

PROGRAMME.

1. Centennial Inauguration March by Richard Wagner, of Germany.
2. Prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Simpson.
3. Hymn by John G. Whittier; music by John K. Payne, of Massachusetts. Orchestral and organ accompaniment.
4. Cantata, the words by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia; music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut. Orchestral and organ accompaniment.
5. Presentation of the Exhibition by the president of the Centennial commission.
6. Address by the President of the United States.

The declaration that the Exhibition was open was followed by the raising of flags, salutes of artillery, the ringing of the chimes, and Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. The foreign commissioners passed into the Main building and took places opposite their respective sections. The President of the United States and the guests of the day passed through the Main building. The foreign commissioners, upon the President's passing them, joined the procession, and the whole body crossed to Machinery hall. There, at the proper moment, the President set in motion the great engine and all the machinery connected therewith. A brief reception by the President of the United States in the judge's pavilion closed the formal observances of the day.

Playing at Ear Trumpet.

It is a good thing to serve our neighbors, especially by little acts of kindness. But when one is tricked into a service, his feelings are not always of the sort which we would call amiable. For instance:

Two fishermen, out for a day's sport, were driving past a farmhouse when an old man came out and hailed them.

"What is it?" asked one, as he drew in the reins and came to a stop. "We are in a hurry."

Instead of replying in words, the old man simply waved his hand, and then turning toward his fields, he shouted, at the top of his voice:

"Timothy! Timothy!"

The two sportsmen looked in that direction, and saw, nearly a quarter of a mile off, a boy engaged in digging potatoes. He evidently heard the old man's voice, for, leaning upon his hoe, he faced the house; and directly afterwards came the faint sound of:

"Hallo!"

The old man, seeing from the boy' motion that he had been heard, shouted again, with stentorian power:

"Where is the ox yoke?"

A response, faint, but distinct, came back:

"In the cornerib."

"What did he say?" asked the old man, turning toward the fishermen.

"He said it was in the cornerib."

"Speak louder, will ye? I'm hard o' hearin'."

They shouted the words into his ear.

"Ah, thank ye! That's all. You can drive on."

Celestial Ambition.

"Talking of Chinamen," said a naval officer, "reminds me of a curious thing. The other day I went up town to see (mentioning a Chinese merchant on Sacramento street). I know his wife well; used to know her in China. She's got two of the smartest little daughters you ever saw. Every time I go to see her she makes 'em sing for me."

"Chinese songs?"

"No, sir; American songs. She's got a teacher for 'em, and they just tickle a piano now as fine as anything in the land. Well, the last time I was to them, the old woman says to me: 'You sabee lille Gelman gelle?' I says: 'Yes, I sabee little German girl, what about her?' 'Well,' she says, 'you catchee me one lille Gelman gelle, me givee you fiftee dollah.' I didn't know but what the old woman might be doing some kidnapping business, so I told her pretty short I would not do it. 'I wouldn't do anything of the kind,' says I, 'if you paid me a thousand dollars.' 'Oh,' she says, 'you no sabee. Me no want to makee him bad gelle. Me makee himme alle same Ah See'—that's her own eldest little girl. 'Why wouldn't an American girl do you?' says I. 'Oh,' she says, 'me no want Melican gelle; too muchee dless, too muchee fly aloud.' And do you know what the critter's idea is?" said the naval gentleman, reaching for his companion's tobacco box. "Why, she thinks that by getting a little German girl and bringing her up with her own children, she'd be able to take them into white society when they grow up."

A Bad Bootjack.

It is a Wisconsin paper, namely, the New Lisbon *Age*, that tells the story following: A young man in one of the rural districts went into the woods to do some work, and while there one of his boots felt uncomfortable, and he resolved to draw it off to see what was the matter. To do so, he thought the crotch of a sapling that stood near him would answer the purpose of a bootjack. He placed his heel in the crotch and gave a pull, but he slipped and fell on the broad of his back, with one of his feet high in the air sticking fast in his new fashioned bootjack. From this uncomfortable position he was unable to extricate himself, and he lay there struggling until ten o'clock the next day, when he was discovered and released by a party of friends who had been hunting for him all the previous night. Since his suspension, Lyman does not consider the sapling bootjack a great success, and he will hereafter draw off his boots with a convenience that will not serve him such a trick as the sapling did.

Trying to do Good.

That good landlords will tend to make good tenants is being proved by the benevolent work of Miss Octavia Hill among the London poor. Having seen the tyranny exercised over the poor by a low class of landlords, and the miserable condition of the dwellings which were rented, she resolved to try an experiment. Mr. Ruskin advanced money, and three dirty, dilapidated houses were purchased and put in thorough repair. They were then let to tenants, with the distinct understanding that the rent was to be regularly paid, and the premises kept clean in every respect. Miss Hill called frequently upon the tenants, encouraged them in their efforts to be tidy, made suggestions to them, and kept up a personal supervision of the houses. The experiment has been so successful that many friends have joined her labors, and other houses have been put under her general charge.

Not Satisfactory.

After worrying his father for three or four years on the subject, a young man who has grown up with Detroit succeeded i becoming the owner of a timepiece the other day. His father purchased it on the sly, took it home, and when the young man turned over his plate at dinner he found his watch.

"Good! Bully for me! You are a noble father," he exclaimed, in delight.

As he opened the watch his smiles fade away. Noticing the change, his fath r asked:

"Isn't the watch all right?"

"It's a good enough watch," was the reply.

"Then what's the matter?"

"Why, you have had my name engraved on the case, and no pawnbroker will give me five dollars on it if I get hard up!"

A man who never has more than a dollar about his person at one time complains that silver coin substituted for currency will be too bulky.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Fourteenth of April, 1776—Washington's Arrival in New York City.

One hundred years ago Gen. Washington arrived in New York, coming by way of Providence, Norwich and New London, and transferring his headquarters from Boston to New York city. Gen. Charles Lee had been in New York since the fourth of February, and had done much toward fortifying the city, erecting batteries up the Hudson and East rivers as far as Houston street, and throwing up entrenchments at Gowanus and on Governor's island. Sir Henry Clinton had looked in on the city and sailed away again with his squadron, and it was not until July 9 that Gen. Howe landed his troops on Staten Island. The aggregate American force in the city and vicinity was 10,000 men, of whom only 8,000 were fit for duty. These troops were without pay, and many had neither uniforms nor arms.

When Washington first came to the city he made his headquarters at the De Peyster mansion, 180 Pearl street, opposite Cedar—a part of which was standing until quite recently. There he remained until May 23, when he went to Philadelphia on a summons to confer with Congress. Returning, he went to the Kennedy House at No. 1 Broadway, where he remained until the city was evacuated in September. There were no holidays then at headquarters. Gen. Washington writes of himself:

"I give in to no kind of amusements myself, and consequently those about me can have none, but are confined from morning until evening, hearing and answering applications and letters."

Though Mrs. Washington and the wives of the other generals were here, there was little social intercourse. The wealthy people of the city were nearly all loyalists, and would rather have welcomed Howe than Washington. "We all live here," writes a lady of New York, "like nuns shut up in a nunnery. No society in the town, for there are none to visit; neither can we go in or out after a certain hour without the countersign." Another correspondent writes: "When you are informed that New York is deserted by its old inhabitants and filled with soldiers from New England, Philadelphia, Jersey, etc., you will naturally conclude the environs of it are not very safe from so undisciplined a multitude as our provincials are represented to be; but I do believe there are very few instances of so great a number of men together, with so little mischief done by them. They have all the simplicity of plowmen in their manners, and seem quite strangers to the vices of older soldiers."

As Gen. Greene one day passed through the Commons (now the City Hall park) he saw a youthful soldier training a provincial company of artillery. The boyish captain was only twenty years old, but he was full of fire and vigor, and showed no little knowledge of military science. Greene stopped, admired, and invited him to his quarters, subsequently giving him an introduction to the commander-in-chief. The boy soldier was Alexander H. Hamilton. Every New Yorker knows his subsequent story.

New York at this time was a tory city. Its leading men generally thought it was safer to adhere to the king. Its business interests were averse to change. The committee of safety had opposed the entrance of the Continental troops, and had advised that they be kept within the limits of Connecticut. Lee had assured them that he would respect their wishes, but at the same time added:

"If the British ships of war are quiet, I shall be quiet; but I declare solemnly that if they make a pretext of my presence to fire on the town, the first house set in flames by their guns shall be the funeral pile of some of their best friends."

In a letter to Washington the fiery Virginia soldier said that he found the provincial Congress of New York "woefully hysterical." The committee of one hundred, organized the year before, embraced not only all the leading patriots of the city, but some who afterward became decided tories. Isaac Low was chairman of the committee, and its leading members were John Jay, John Alsop, Philip Livingston, James Duane, Isaac Roosevelt, Samuel Verplanck, John Morton, Leonard Lispenard, Nicholas Hoffman, John Broome, Nicholas Bogart, Alexander McDougal, John Lasher, James Beekman, John Morin Scott, Comfort Sands, John Lamb, Peter Goelet and James Desbrosses.

The Centennial Motive Power.

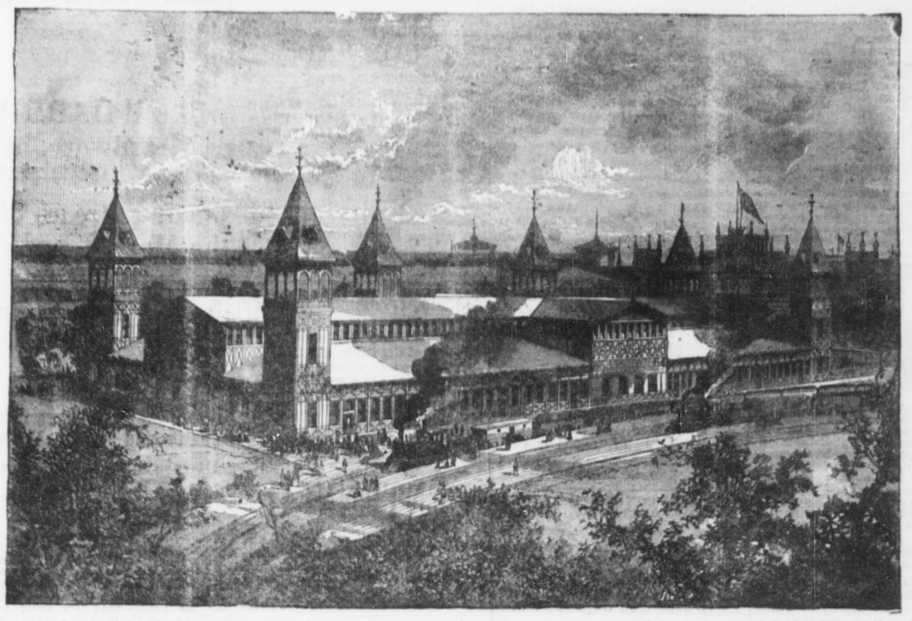
The great engine which runs the machinery in machinery hall on the Centennial grounds weigns eight hundred tons, will drive eight miles of shafting; has a fly wheel thirty feet in diameter and weighing seventy tons; is of fourteen hundred horse-power, with a capacity of being forced to 2,500 horse-power; has two walking beams, weighing twenty-two tons each; two forty-inch cylinders, a ten-feet stroke, a crank shaft nineteen inches in diameter and twelve feet in length, and piston-rods six and one-quarter inches in diameter. The platform upon which it rests is fifty-five feet in diameter and composed of polished iron plates, resting upon brick foundations that extend far down into the earth. The height from the floor to the top of the walking beams is thirty-nine feet. Mr. Corliss is the inventor, patentee, builder and owner, having had it erected for the double purpose of exhibition and furnishing motive power, which will be supplied gratuitously, but only for the purpose of exhibiting machinery in operation, no machinery being allowed to run longer than is necessary for that purpose, except by permission from the chief of the bureau. Of the eight lines of shafting (four on each side of the transept) seven will have a speed of 120 revolutions per minute and one of 240.

The *Times* tells us how the great engine started up the first time. At precisely half-past six o'clock the director general raised his arm as a signal, Mr. Corliss patted his huge iron pet as if it were a frisky nag that he was coaxing to move, when a slight puffing was heard, not near so loud as that of a railway locomotive when about to start, one of the beams began to descend and the fly-wheel to turn, and the engine was in motion. Without waiting for more, every spectator took his hat in his hand and swung it in the air, the action being accompanied by a cheer so deafening that nothing could exceed it in enthusiasm except the cheers that followed it. Everybody appeared to understand the significance of the moment, and the practical appreciation of it shown would be worthy of the opening day. The motion of the engine was astonishingly noiseless, nothing being heard above a uniform murmur, resembling the well known sound of a well set wheel in rapid revolution. There were but fourteen pounds of steam generated by the four boilers, and the revolutions of the fly-wheel at starting numbered fifteen per minute. The shafting cog-wheels, portions of which rise above the floor in distant parts of the building, though revolving with great rapidity, were even more noiseless than their gigantic motor. It was long before the spectators could turn away from the grand sight, and when they did it was to speak in admiration of that power in man which can invent the means of accomplishing the power of many giants with none of the bustle made by one child.

Elysium.

The *North Carolina Economist* talks in this facetious manner: Well, we are lazy in Norfolk, that's a fact. But there is no need of working here. If a man has energy enough to dig a worm he can take a pin hook and sit down on the wharf and catch fish enough in one day to last him two. If he is too lazy to dig a worm he can tie a piece of flannel rag on a string and catch enough crabs to last him a day or two; and if he is too lazy to tie a piece of flannel to a string he lays down on his back on the sand at ebb tide, opens his mouth, and when the tide comes in the crabs run into it. What need is there for work in a country for which nature has done so much.

The poet is wild who says: "Hail, glorious sunshine!" The glorious sunshine will do nothing of the kind.



CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Pennsylvania railroad company, whose lines penetrate every section of the Union, and directly connect all important points with Philadelphia, has made magnificent preparations for conveying, with safety and comfort, the millions of people who intend visiting the Centennial Exhibition directly to the Centennial grounds. The location of the Exhibition made it impossible for any other railway to directly reach the Exhibition buildings and grounds, and the management, ever since the site was designated, has employed its gigantic equipments and unrivaled facilities to make the Exhibition a success, by providing the amplest accommodations at the minimum price, for both exhibitors and visitors. It was fitting that a railway company, national in its character and operations, should thus second the commissioners in illustrating our centennial history by demonstrating the high degree of excellence attained by the railway transportation system of America, in making the great thoroughfares uniting the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, as perfect as possible in all its essentials and details.

Its routes follow the geographical channels of continental inter-communication, uniting most of the larger cities on the southern shores of the great lakes, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on the Atlantic harbors. The main road from New York to Philadelphia, though passing through the principal cities of New Jersey, does not deviate six miles from an air line, and this deflection is due to the interposition of navigable waters. These routes not only excel in directness as well as in the number of important cities and towns they connect, but they are confessedly superior in construction and equipment. Between Pittsburgh and New York, 444 miles, the entire line is double track, laid with heavy steel rails with joints connected between ties by a process that gives the effect of continuous rail, on which there can be no unpleasant jarring. All bridges on the line are of iron or stone. A large portion of this distance is provided with a third track, which enables freight trains to keep entirely out of the way of passenger travel, and permits the express trains to run their allotted distance without interruption, and near Philadelphia, and other important terminal points, four tracks have, for considerable distances, been completed.

The Block signal system, exclusively used on the Pennsylvania railroad throughout its entire length, compels the engineer of a train to know whether the track is clear or not to the next station, be it one or ten miles, and every modern appliance for combining the highest speed with the most perfect safety has been adopted. The company has built 200 elegant cars, with engines of the first class ample to move all trains that may possibly be required.

Centennial visitors will find the Pennsylvania road the only direct route from the West, North and East to the Centennial Exhibition, the rates as low as by any other route, the time made by it the quickest, and the accommodations for comfort, luxury and safety unequaled. Careful agents, on all trains, will arrange for the prompt and cheap delivery of all baggage, and, for fifty cents, sell seats in a comfortable carriage to any point in Philadelphia.

Above all, these visitors will be landed at the very doors of the Exposition, in the beautiful Centennial depot of the company represented in the above cut. It stands opposite the open space separating the Main exhibition building from Machinery hall, facing the principal entrance gate and the Judge's pavilion, and in close proximity to several immense hotels and restaurants. It is 340 feet in length by 100 in width, two stories high, and surmounted by six towers. In design it is tasteful and ornamental, comparing favorably with the many beautiful structures erected for the purposes of the Exhibition. The first floor contains a general waiting room, 130 by 100 feet, a ladies' waiting room eighty-one by 100 feet, a baggage room forty-nine by 100 feet, a ticket office thirty by forty feet, a package room ten by thirty feet, and a number of retiring rooms, all handsomely finished, and provided with every convenience. The rooms on the second floor are for the use of the railroad officials and employees.

This depot is reached by a circle of three tracks sweeping from the main roadway four-fifths of a mile long, and the diameter of the circle they describe is 600 feet. All trains will enter this circle heading west, and depart from the depot heading east. Three trains can be landing or receiving passengers in front of the depot at the same time, the entire tracks being floored over, and no matter in what direction the trains may come or go, they can be moved without confusion, delay or danger.

Seventeen additional sidings have been constructed, connected with this circle, of a length of 1,000 feet each, upon which waiting trains can be run and remain with engines attached, until the time arrives for them to enter upon the circle, receive their passengers, and depart for destination. This arrangement of tracks and sidings is novel, and affords facilities for the transaction, without detention or confusion, of an almost unlimited passenger business.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has expelled another member—Mr. Lynott—for receiving money in connection with the Boom bill..... Secretary Fish has formally notified the British government of the abrogation of the article relating to extradition of criminals contained in the treaty between the two countries. This action is taken in consequence of England refusing to extradite Winslow and some other malefactors desired by this country..... The three thousand iron strikers of Suffield, England, have resumed work at reduced wages. .....During an election at Indianapolis, Ind., a riot broke out, and one man was killed and a number seriously wounded.....By the burning of Stratton & Storm's tobacco factory in New York city, $75,000 were lost.....Forty marked men captured and bound the night watchmen of the Willow Bank, Mount Bank, and Rhodes & Co.'s coal mines, near Macmillon, Ohio, and then set the shafts on fire. It is supposed they were strikers.....State Senator Twichell, of Louisiana, and his brother-in-law, King, were assassinated while being ferried over the river at Coushatta, in that State.

President Domingue, of Hayti, was wounded by a bayonet while escaping from the island. President Rameau, who succeeded him, was assassinated by a son of Monplaisier Pierre, who was massacred by Rameau's orders..... The island of Jamaica is now free of the drought which created so much anxiety and suffering. In one parish water was so scarce that the populace took possession of a private pond in a gentleman's yard and refused to retire when a revolver was drawn on them .... Anthony Gehring, a German, of Chicago, murdered his wife with a pistol and then committed suicide by the same means. They had been married about eight months.....Excited meetings are being held in San Francisco over the Chinese question, and threats are openly made in reference to forcibly driving them from the country.....The great railway lines running west from New York are at sword's points again, and as a consequence freights and fares have been reduced.....The Direct cable to Europe is now the only one in working order—the other two being broken..... Counterfeit $5 bills on the First National bank of Northampton, Mass., are in circulation.

At Warsaw, Ky., between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, Ben. French and wife, who were incarcerated in the county jail for poisoning, were taken from the jail by a mob of masked men and hung to a limb of a tree about two miles from town.....The Maryland Republicans instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote for Blaine. They also passed resolutions commendatory of President Grant and Bristow..... A fire originating in the Somerset foundry, at Somerset, Pa., destroyed an entire block of buildings, involving a loss of $200,000.....The noted Kissinger and Rickerell herd of short horn cattle was sold at Springfield, Ill., aggregating a total of $36,000. The average price paid for heifers was $1,020 and for bulls $1,546.....The failure of Henry Arnold & Co., of North Adams, closed six mills, running over eight hundred employees.....Nearly $200,000 were lost by the burning of the Ohio Woodenware Co.'s store at Cleveland..... There is much suffering at Custer City, Black Hills, owing to the scarcity of provisions. Bacon is fifty cents per pound and all other articles equally high.

A letter received from Kegasha, on the coast of Labrador, states that there is great destitution all along the coast. At Berthier de Belle Chasse a man named Peter Blaie died from starvation. Seal catching is a failure this season, and the inhabitants along the coast are waiting with the greatest anxiety the arrival of the first schooner with provisions.....King Alfonso has written another letter assuring the Pope that Spain is Catholic. .....The Georgia Republicans left their representatives at the national convention unpledged. The delegates are divided on Presidential candidates—Blaine having the majority..... The Texas legislature elected Gov. Richard Coke (Dem.) United States Senator. .....South Carolina Democrats instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote for the man most likely to win..... A severe earthquake shock occurred in various portions of South Australia, and many buildings were damaged.....The pigeon shooting match at Indianapolis, Ind., between Bogardus, of this country, and Price, of London, for the championship of the world, resulted in a victory for Bogardus by 84 to 72.

A young Christian girl wished to embrace Mohammedism in Salonica, European Turkey, but was prevented and forcibly taken from the Mohammedans by Greek Christians, whereupon a serious riot took place, during which the Turks assassinated both the German and French consuls, who were endeavoring to protect their people. The French and German governments have sent gunboats to the scene and demanded reparation, which is promised. .....A Halifax dispatch places the catch of seals this season from 300,000 to 400,000, which is a good average.....Reports from Mexico are to the effect that thirteen of the states are loyal to the general government, while the other five are in a state of revolution. Diaz has marched to the interior, and was at San Luis Potosi.....Twenty thousand charges of "rend rock" powder exploded on Jersey City Heights, damaging many buildings and causing a shock which was felt over an extensive area. .....After sixty hours of almost incessant rain at Leavenworth, Kan., a terrible tornado struck the city, doing $150,000 worth of damage..... A terrible rainstorm and tornado struck Chicago, uprooting many buildings, toppling over the spires of the Wabash avenue Methodist and Grace churches, sweeping the new tower and massive fog bell into the lake, overturning houses, wrecking carriages in the streets, and doing damage estimated at $200,000. Only one boy was killed.....A supposed incendiary fire at York, Pa., destroyed Farquahar's machine shops, employing 160 hands, and entailing a loss of $110,000.

Seven French vessels engaged in the Iceland fisheries have been lost..... Intelligence from Georgia states that the grain crop prospect is cheering. A large area is planted in wheat, oats, rye and barley. There will be more corn and less cotton planted.....Piper, under sentence of death in Boston, confessed the murder of little Mabel Young in the church tower. He also confessed having beaten Bridget Landregan to death in 1873. He says that when under the influence of stimulants he has an uncontrollable desire to shed blood. .....An investigation of the New York and the Western Book Concerns has been ordered by the Methodist conference.....During a seventeen-hour rainstorm in Shreveport, La., seven and one-third inches of water fell..... Col. Gordon's expedition to establish a line of communication with equatorial Africa has been abandoned, owing to lack of support from Cairo..... Michigan promises a full peach crop..... As a horse car was entering the platform at Hoboken, N. J., to be taken to the brow of the hill, the engineer started the machinery, causing the car to fall into a pit thirty feet deep. Of the twenty-seven passengers on board, all but one were injured—many fatally.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending amendment being to strike out the words, "If not incompatible with the relations of the United States with other powers," so that it should read: "That the President be and hereby is authorized to proceive from the Japanese indemnity fund the sum of $125,000, to be used in the manner hereinafter provided, and is further authorized to pay over to the government of Japan the residue of said fund," etc. Agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, to strike out the first section of the bill, which authorizes the return of the fund, less $125,000 to be reserved and paid to the officers and crews of the United States ships Wyoming and Jamestown. Rejected. Yeas, 19; nays, 32.

HOUSE.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and equal distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to reissue the silver coin now in the treasury, to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and provided, that the notes so received and exchanged shall be reissued only on the requirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and that such fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act of April 17, 1876.

Mr. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $12,806,855. It contains a provision looking to the sale of the naval hospitals at Annapolis and Washington, and directs them to be closed during the next fiscal year. It also contains a provision looking to the sale of the navy yards at Charlestown, Washington, and Pensacola, and to the reconstruction of a naval station at New London, and directs the establishment of a naval rendezvous at Tybee Island, or at Ocklacon, in Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Wood, of New York, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with the Hawaiian islands, and the House proceeded to its consideration. After some discussion a vote was taken on the bill, and it was passed —yeas, 116; nays, 101.

The bill, which was originally introduced by Mr. Luttrell, of California, provides for the Presidential whenever he has evidence that the Hawaiian Legislature has passed laws to give full effect to the treaty, issuing his proclamation declaring the treaty of January 30, 1875, to be in effect, and that thereupon the following articles, being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian islands, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty: Arrowroot, castor oil, bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins, undressed; rice, pulu seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugars; syrups of sugar cane, melado, and molasses, and tallow.

What it Costs.

A New York paper, in noticing the fact that a hotel which undertook to pay $54,000 a year rent failed, says that at this class of hotels twenty cents are charged for an egg, and eggs are now twenty-five cents a dozen. At the same house fifteen cents are charged for bread and butter. So that egg and bread and butter amount to thirty-five cents. An ordinary lunch without wine costs $3.50. Many men spend $2,000 a year for lunch alone. A cup of coffee costs forty cents at Delmonico's, and the only difference is that four persons now can afford the luxury where forty could, or thought they could, four years ago.

Advice to Young Men.

We would not discourage the young dry goods clerk who thinks he has traits resembling those of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, and who desires to come to New York and go into business, in the expectation of repeating Mr. Stewart's experiences. The young clerk may be very shrewd, very economical, very industrious, very watchful of details, very polite to customers, very honest and truthful in his transactions, and very desirous of becoming enormously rich through the exercise of his powers. We have already among us many thousands of ambitious young men possessed of these traits, qualities and desires, who will never become Stewarts, though they may try with all their might. Many of them have gone, or will go, into business on their own account; but very few of them, we are sorry to say, will ever have the satisfaction of being millionaires, though we trust many of them will enjoy prosperity, and become ornaments of the mercantile community. They are all pretty sure to encounter difficulties, to meet with losses, to see hard times, to make many mistakes, to be often in straits, to suffer through profitless adventures, and to fall into low spirits at times. But yet, if they continue to persevere patiently in the ways of diligence and economy, and hold on to their integrity, their career will not be wholly destitute of advantage to themselves and others, even if, after a time, they should cease to dream of becoming millionaires. Mr. Stewart's career was an exceptional one. He began business fifty years ago, and never ceased to pursue it; he began it under unusually favorable circumstances; he had some capital to start with; he introduced a new way of dealing with customers; his business developed along with the development of other things around him, and his fortunes grew with the growth of the city from a comparatively small place to a great metropolis. The young dry goods clerk may assuredly hope to reap the advantages of his business ways and traits in course of time; but we must say that even a man of his character and ambition has not much chance of getting to be as rich as Stewart by setting up in business on his own account now in New York.—*Sun.*

Wild Beasts and their Prey.

To be devoured by a wild beast is to each of us an odious thought; but it does not follow that to be killed by a tiger or a lion is peculiarly painful. On this topic Dr. Livingstone has given us his own valuable experience. A lion leaned on him, seized him by the shoulder, and tossed him in the air, as a dog tosses a cat. The tossing caused a delicious delirium, which precluded any sense of pain; had he then died, it would have been a merciful death, but we should not have known that so it was. However, his companions shot the lion, who thereupon dropped his intended victim, and took to flight. Dr. Livingstone's life was saved, and he endured much pain in the healing of his wounds, though he had none while in the lion's jaws. The skill with which all rapacious animals kill their quarry has often been noted. Evidently this is no accident; it pervades nature.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

The great Empire of Brazil, with a splendid map of South America, is exhaustively treated of in the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, together with a special notice of the life of the emperor, Dom Pedro II. This great work is nearly completed, the last volume being in press. The cost of this immense undertaking is over $450,000, exclusive of paper, printing, and binding. The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York, supply the work in monthly or bi-monthly volumes when desired. They will supply specimen pages, on application, gratis.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

John Cottrell, of Clark county, Ill., drove his two stepsons, aged seven and ten years, out into a cold snow storm. They started, scantily clad, for an uncle's residence fifteen miles distant. The younger was exhausted when half the journey had been made, and fell down in the road. The other tried to carry him, but could not; and then laid him under the shelter of a fence, and trudged on until he came to a house where he was taken in. The seven-year-old was dead when found.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. They may be assisted and the bowels regulated by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best liniment prepared, under whatever name.

An Unsympathizing Voter.

They say that the politician who isn't enthusiastic in the cause of his party is no politician at all, and this may be the motive mental power which forces some politicians to extremes.

In a charter election held in a Western town the other day, enthusiasm ran high, and both parties made a lively effort to get out the full party vote. About an hour before the polls closed it was discovered that the leading candidate on one ticket was one vote ahead, with no prospect that he could secure another vote. The opposition polled its full strength, but suddenly remembered that a faithful member was on a bed of sickness. A carriage was driven to his house, and the sick man's wife met the committee at the door.

"My husband is at the point of death," she sadly replied to their interrogatories.

"Couldn't we carry him on a lounge?" queried one of the men.

"He may not live two hours," she replied.

"Couldn't four of us take him on a bed?" continued the man.

"I think he is dying even now," she answered.

"Does he know we are here?"

"He is unconscious."

"Dear me!" sighed the man, as he turned away. "I don't see how he can willfully and deliberately lie there and die when his one vote would scoop the opposition higher than a kite!"

THE FOWL.—A pompous fellow was dining with a country family, when the lady of the house desired the servant to take away the dish containing the fowl, which word she pronounced fool, as is not uncommon in Scotland. "I presume, madam, you mean fowl," said the prig, in a reproving tone. "Very well," said the lady, a little nettled, "be it so; take away the fowl and let the fool remain."

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